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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY'S BALKAN THRUST

IN THE PATH OF THE CRUSADERS, but bearing aid, not defiance, to the Crescent, some four hundred thousand descendants of the followers of Barbarossa cross the Danube under the leadership of Field-Marshal von Mackensen, and the Great War "takes on a new lease of life." Indeed, so it seems to the Philadelphia *North American*, it has now "entered upon a phase as distinct as that which began with the retreat of the Germans from the Marne or the sweeping of the Russians out of Poland. Until the tremendous issues now converging in the Balkans are settled, and one side or the other reaches the goal of Constantinople, the campaigns in France and Russia must be of minor significance." Is the new thrust an exhibition of Germany's inexhaustible strength, or a "forlorn hope" to relieve a desperate need at Constantinople? The proud belief of a Berlin editor that "this is the beginning of the final triumph of German arms over the world" is not shared by many representatives of Allied or neutral opinion. Yet the Philadelphia editor just quoted is by no means the only American observer to be convinced that "Germany's Balkan drive is a manifestation of astounding power and that it presents a situation more ominous for her opponents than any other since her sweep through Belgium toward Paris." Thus, "somewhere in Servia," Europe meets Europe and fights for the road to Asia. What more, asks the New York *Times*, "would Allah have?"

Germany's objective, thinks the editor of the New York *Herald*, "is to raise the siege of Constantinople because there is no 'failure at Gallipoli' in sight, and if she does not quickly do so she will be too late." But while the necessity of bringing help to the Turks in the shape of men, munitions, supplies, and moral support is evident enough to most press-writers, many of them incline to believe that Germany's ultimate goal lies far beyond the Bosporus. A London war-expert writes to *The Herald* to point out that—

"The Austro-German thrust into the Balkans is not so much the outgrowth of military necessity as it is the logical development of the Teutonic dream of world-power and, in the last analysis, a shoulder-to-shoulder fight with Britain for dominion over the vast reaches of fabulously fertile and potentially wealthy country that stretches from the Dardanelles to India."

That, declares the New York *Evening Post*, "plainly is the purpose of the Teuton invasion of Servia, beyond the mere subjugation of that little nation, beyond the necessity of bringing aid to the hard-prest Turks." And it continues:

"We need not enter into exact figures, but it is evident that the latest developments have thrown half a million men into the scales against the Allies in the Balkans. That number is far larger than the size of the Turkish Army the Allies have had to deal with, and thus it means the release of the Turkish Army for a renewed offensive against the Suez Canal and in the valley of the Euphrates. Even while the issue is being fought out in the Balkans, the British Government is compelled to turn its mind to the defense of the Empire elsewhere. And if the Balkan fighting should end in an Allied defeat, the problem becomes formidable. What German leadership has done for the Austrian armies and for the Turks in Europe, it will attempt to do for the Turks in Asia Minor. The conditions are much more difficult, to be sure. Even German leadership will find it a task to cope with the enormous difficulties of a march through the Sinai desert. The prospects for success are not of the brightest. But the menace to Great Britain is there.

"Nevertheless it is much too early to speak of an Allied defeat. Precisely because the Balkans bar the way to Egypt and India we may expect Great Britain to rally with all her powers to the needs of the moment. The 'rush' from the Danube to Constantinople may not be a rush after all. The power of the defensive in present-day trench-warfare is formidable, and the Servian Army may, by digging in, prolong the Teuton advance until the Allied inferiority in numbers is redrest. It is one and a half times as far from the Danube to Constantinople as from the Karpathians to the farthest east attained by the Teuton armies in Russia, and the advance into Russia has lasted nearly five and a half months. Nor will the Teuton-Balkan forces available against the Allies be so numerically superior to the Servians, the British, and the French as the Austro-Germans have been to the Russians. As regards general efficiency, the Allies in the Balkans stand higher than the Russian armies. In other words, the task which confronts the Allies is a difficult one; the situation, as contrasted with the high hopes of only a few months ago, is dark; but we must wait for events to pronounce the verdict."

These developments, as *The Evening Post* sees it, "demand a supreme endeavor on the part of the two leading actors in the sanguinary drama—Germany and Great Britain." Here is their program:

"The special historic genius of both will be brought into play. Great Britain must call more than ever on her resources as the great sea-Power. She must guard the Mediterranean as closely as she has guarded the North Sea. She must ferry armies into the Balkans as she has ferried them across the Channel. Germany, on the other hand, must demonstrate that her genius for land warfare is capable of indefinite application. She must show that her victorious campaigns, won through minute preparation and the perfect adjustment of her military

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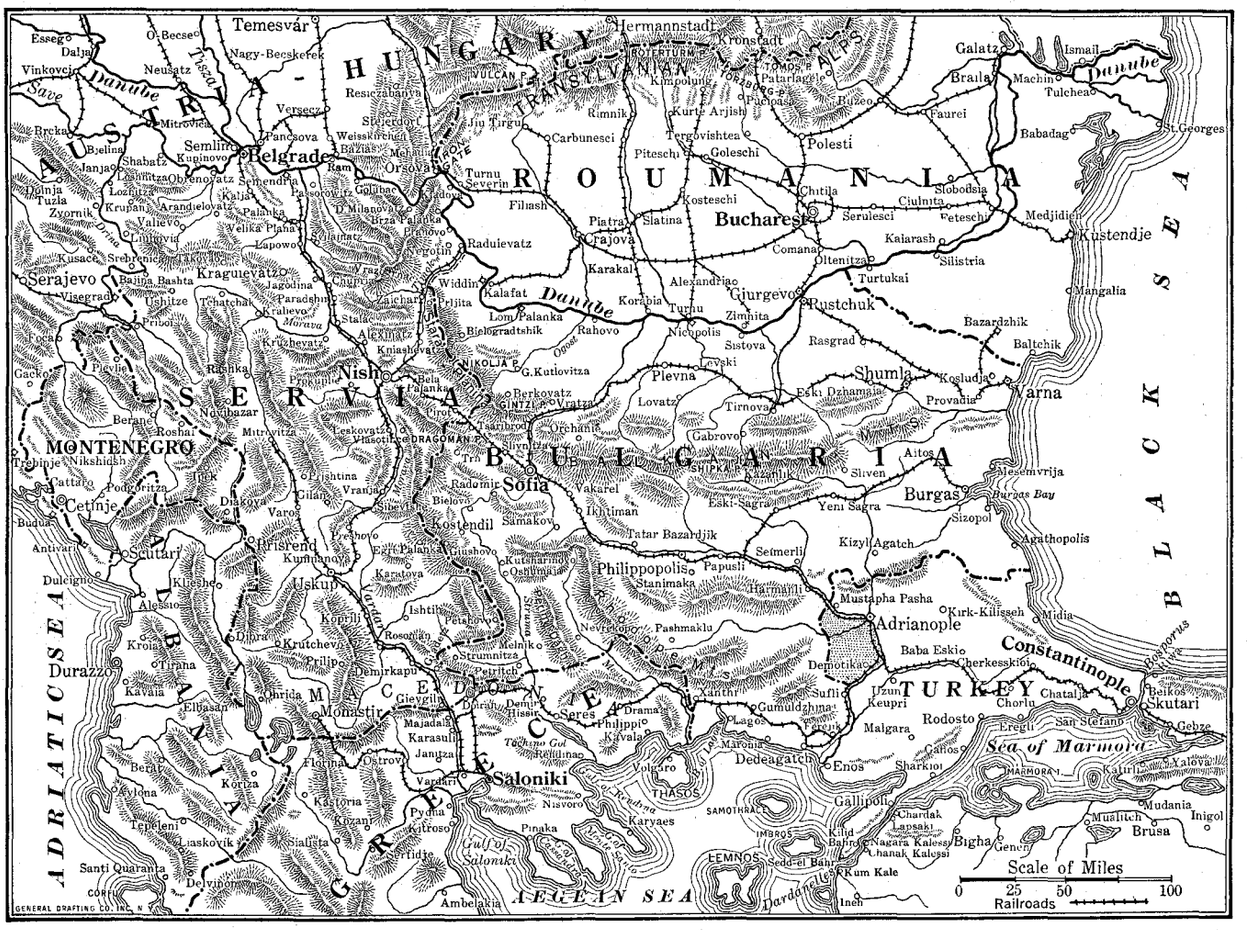

SCENE OF THE NEW BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

In the opening days of October, Austro-German forces, 400,000 strong, moved south across the Danube and the Save, and east across the Drina. Belgrade and Semendria fell, despite fierce Servian resistance. The Teuton armies moved slowly up the Morava valley, pushing the Servians before them. An Anglo-French army had earlier landed at Saloniki, and was moving north to defend the Nish-Saloniki railroad, Servia's only outlet to the south, which was endangered by Bulgarian threats from the east. The first Servo-Bulgarian clash was reported at Kniashevatz. It should be noted that a primary German aim is to control the railroad from Belgrade to Constantinople via Nish, Sofia, and Adrianople. The first move was the alliance with Bulgaria, the second the attempted conquest of Servia. Varna and Burgas may be chosen as landing-places for a Russian expeditionary force. The shaded territory near Adrianople was ceded by Turkey to give Bulgaria control of the railroad to her Ægean port, Dedeaghatch. An excellent map covering all Southeastern Europe appeared in our issue for July 31.

machine, can be continued twice as far from Berlin as her present front in Russia, in a mountain country, poorly provided with railroads, ill-adapted to the niceties of strategic mechanism. It is a test of giants."

The Bulgarian alliance with Germany and Austria and the concerted attack on Servia are expected to have a profoundly depressing effect on Russia, remarks the New York *Times*. As a "distraction," as "a piece of sheer, imaginative audacity," it would have its value in the general scheme of things, this pro-Allies editor admits; "but how this Balkan campaign, with what success it may achieve, can greatly, if at all, change the former predilection of events in Europe is something very hard to prove." This German dream of Eastern Empire is truly "a wonderful conception," but, says the Macon *Telegraph:*

"It appears that the great coalition has been made too late. If Bulgaria had come in when Turkey did, or if both of them had struck the moment Germany started against the forts of Liége, the war would have been over, in all probability—then the hour of destiny for the House of Hohenzollern might have struck."

A campaign for the empire of the Near East may be on the cards, but the Springfield *Republican* observes that—

"The Germans might prefer for the present to stick to the immediate purpose of linking up Berlin and Constantinople. Simply in an exchange of commodities, arms, ammunition, and steel for Turkey, and copper and other raw materials for Germany, there would be a great reenforcement on both sides, and the Teutons can ill spare just now an army of adventure for the carving out of empire. Empire is to be won or lost on the main battle-fields, and these are still in France and in Russia. On neither side has it been possible to force a decision, and to withdraw an army for use in another field would make such a definite decision still more difficult unless the Allies also should be compelled to withdraw men for a new campaign in the southeast. German strategists do not think highly of Britain's diversion of energy to the acquisition of territory, as in Mesopotamia, which can not be held unless the war is won, and are not likely to fall into the same error."

Turning from such conjectures and predictions to consider the initial moves in the new turn the war has taken, we note that the first official and formal announcement of Bulgarian participation in the war was the declaration of October 6, rejecting Russia's demand that German officers be dismissed from Bulgaria. This was followed, according to the dispatches from the various European news-centers, by a Bulgarian ultimatum to Servia, and the rupture of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Entente Powers. An Austro-German army of 400,000, which had been collected near the Servian frontier, crossed the Danube, Save, and Drina on the 6th. Belgrade fell on the 9th, and Semendria a day or two later. There were reports of Servo-Bulgarian clashes along the boundary, attacks of Russian war-ships on the Bulgarian Black Sea ports, and activity of Bulgarian airmen over Servian cities. In Greece, Premier Venizelos, favoring open action with the Allies, clashed with the King, and resigned office, despite his majority in the Greek Parliament. The Greek situation was complicated by the debarkation of French, then British, troops at Saloniki, for the purpose of aiding Servia. The landing of armed forces

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on neutral Greek soil was met by a purely formal protest from the Greek Government, but by no other resistance. German officials in Berlin and German sympathizers in this country insist on placing the incident on a par with the German invasion of Belgium, an assertion emphatically negatived in the Allied capitals and in the columns of newspapers in sympathy with the Entente. Nor are these Anglo-French forces the only aid promised the Servians. Doubters in the French Senate were assured by Premier Viviani that "the Allies can count on Italian cooperation in the Balkans," and in the British House of Commons Sir Edward Grey asserted that "the cooperation of Russian troops is promised as soon as they can be made available."

The most obvious fact in all the Balkan negotiations, as noted by many American editors and admitted by the great London dailies and public men of high reputation in London and Paris, is that the Allies, to use the Philadelphia *North American's* phrase, have "suffered a crushing diplomatic defeat, or series of defeats." This defeat, adds *The North American*, is in part explained by the fact that—

"Germany had the advantage of being able to offer to the huckstering Governments territorial compensations to be taken from her enemies, while the Allies had to rely upon concessions obtained from their friends. But Germany successfully induced her ally, Turkey, to surrender territory to Bulgaria, while the Allies failed in a like enterprise. German diplomacy, which has been a ceaseless irritant to nations like the United States, has found a fertile field in the Balkans and has cultivated it with surpassing skill and pertinacity."

But diplomacy, like Providence, is apt to side with the strongest battalions. In the first place, "the situation is one of the fruits of German victory over Russia," as the Boston *Transcript* sees it, and the St. Louis *Republic* remarks that "since Russia was beaten to a standstill by Japan and has seen her armies driven back before the Germans and Austrians, the White Czar no longer fills the imagination of the sheepskin-clad Bulgarian and the Greek among his islands as once he did." In the

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INTO THE VALLEY.

—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail*.

second place, to quote the Springfield *Republican*, "the Allies blundered into the Dardanelles, and have been held in that trap for seven months. The *coup* was meant to impress the Balkan States: it has done so, but not quite in the way intended. While futile feats of heroism have been done at great cost of life, the Germans have run off with the Balkan prize."

These observations may easily be substantiated by official or semiofficial statements from the capitals of the nations chiefly concerned. The Bulgarian Government thus states its case in a public manifesto:

"Bulgaria must fight with the victors' side. The Germans and Austro-Hungarians are victorious on all fronts. Russia

THE GOOSE-STEP.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

will soon have collapsed entirely; then will come the turn of France, Italy, and Servia. Bulgaria would commit suicide if she did not fight on the side of the Central Powers, which offers the only possibility of realizing her desire for the union of all Bulgarian peoples."

Greece, neutral but armed, and apparently friendly to the Allies, has two voices, that of the King and that of her great statesman, Venizelos, now out of office. The latter expects the Allies to win, and says:

"If Germany was not able to win at the beginning of the struggle, when she found her opponents unprepared, we must face the logic of the conclusion that victory is more than doubtful now, when her opponents have at their command much vaster resources in men and treasure to draw upon and have command of the seas. Indeed, as time goes on, and if they can gain more time, reason points to the conclusion that England and her allies must win."

But King Constantine is not so sure. Greece, he says, "is merely loosening her sword in its scabbard," and he deems it his duty "at all hazards" to preserve his country "from the danger of destruction through becoming involved in the general European conflict."

Much depends upon the attitude of Roumania, we are reminded. Take Jonescu, a former Cabinet Minister, has affirmed the "absolute certainty" of German defeat, and, according to a Milan dispatch, intends to use all his strength "to induce Roumania to throw her sword into the balance." But Premier Bratiano very carefully answers that the time has not come for his country to take part in the war. Whatever may be the real preferences of the man who directs the policy of Roumania, it seems certain to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that military events in the Karpathians have had most to do with shaping that policy."

So prominent an Austro-Hungarian statesman as Count Julius Andrassy declares in a press interview that the Teutonic diplomatic victory was due to "our military victories over Russia." He expects the Central Powers to open "through communication from Ostend to the Persian Gulf, and perhaps Egypt."

On the other hand while members of the British and French

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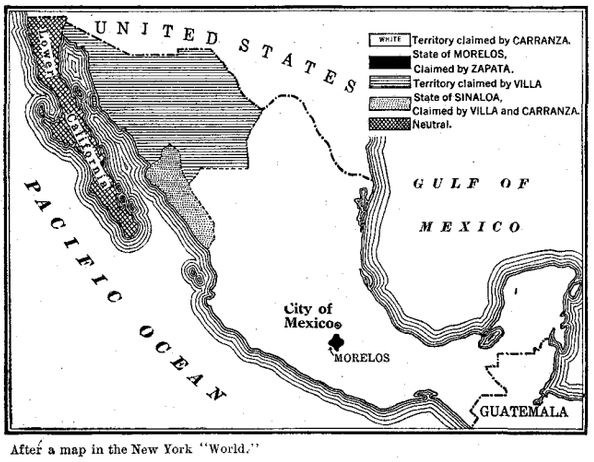
Governments admit that the Balkan situation is grave and critical, Lord Crewe declared in the British House of Lords:

"This attack on Servia will only make sterner and fiercer the determination of the Allies to carry the war through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken that resolution, and we will maintain it."

THE END OF WATCHFUL WAITING

OUR LONG POLICY of watchful waiting in Mexico terminates in our recognition of Carranza's Government, observes the New York *Globe* (Ind.), which adds that at best this is "a doubtful solution of a perplexing problem." This opinion and others that chime with it are occasioned by the communication from the State Department to the press that the Pan-American conferees, "after careful consideration of the



After a map in the New York "World."

CARRANZA'S ARGUMENT FOR RECOGNITION.

facts, have found that the Carranzista party is the only party possessing the essentials for recognition as the *de-facto* Government of Mexico, and they have so reported to their Governments." While this seems to be no more than a recommendation that Carranza be recognized, we learn from Washington dispatches that it is considered "tantamount to recognition." Looking to the result of the Pan-American concert to bring law and order into Mexico, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) finds that the Administration's present course is in direct violation of the plan originally formed by Secretary of State Lansing and his Latin-American conferees. That plan, it is recalled, was to have all the Mexican leaders convene to agree upon a program of pacification. Now the one faction-leader who rejected the invitation is to have recognition and the others are ignored. The seeming inconsistency needs no excuse if the action is justifiable, *The Times* observes, for "it is better to be inconsistent than wrong," tho "it is possible, however, to be both." Nevertheless this journal feels that when the reasons for this action are made known they will be found sufficient, yet "unless they are, if the statements of Carranza's opponents are to be heeded, the situation in Mexico will not be improved, but quite the contrary." According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), the outstanding feature of the recognition of Carranza is that it is to be extended "without any conditions accepted by the First Chief save those which he has all along admitted his willingness to agree to."

The South-American Governments which recognize Carranza are Brazil, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Uruguay, and it appears from inquiries that "all of the other fifteen Latin-American republics are prepared to extend recognition to Carranza." No information as to Carranza's acceptability to any European Power has been sought, we are told, and "the settlement of the Mexican problem, through the present effort, is of an exclusively American character." The assurances made by General Carranza before recognition was accorded are outlined by the *Herald* correspondent as follows:

"Regarding the treatment to be accorded religious workers, Carranza made only the following promise:

"Religious workers who have not been and who will not be active in politics in Mexico are free to return and will receive protection of their lives and property. They will enjoy freedom to continue their religious work so long as their activities do not extend into the political field.

"It is understood that further negotiations with General Carranza are to be held concerning amnesty to be granted to political offenders. Thus far his promise amounts only to this:

"Amnesty will be accorded to all political offenders save the leaders of the revolution against the Carranza Government."

This correspondent relates also that the question of foreign claims against Mexico was not considered because a recognized Government there assumes the obligations of former Governments and pays all foreign claims under the rules of international law. Then coming to an embargo on the shipment of arms to the enemies of Carranza, we are told that "the act of recognition, it is explained, will bring such an embargo as a logical corollary." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) is severe in its strictures on the Administration's action in Mexico, and says that President Wilson's purpose in recognizing Carranza is not to be looked for within the boundaries of that Republic, and adds:

"The latest Mexican adventure of President Wilson might be cited as a contradiction of much that has heretofore received his approval. It is. But in the inconsistencies and mutually destructive elements that compose the President's Mexican 'policy,' why single out one for special honor? The bargain . . . was struck to meet the extremities of domestic politics, to facilitate escape from an embarrassing inquisition, and if it reduces Congress to silence the object of Mr. Wilson will be achieved."

In the judgment of the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), Carranza will be acceptable "provided due arrangements are made to watch him every minute and see that he carries out his promises instead of his vengeances and greed"; while the New Orleans *Item* (Ind.) describes the recognition as quasi-intervention, just as the refusal to recognize Huerta was quasi-intervention. It is only a half-measure, this journal adds, but it is logical and "may by some remote happy chance produce for a few months the appearance of pacification." While the European War lasts, remarks the Louisville *Times* (Dem.), it is much better to have Carranza to blame for conditions in Mexico than that we should shoulder this responsibility ourselves. The change will not help Mexico, but it does get us out of "a bad fix"; and *The Times* goes on to say that "sooner or later, when the war in Europe is over, the United States will have to make Mexico behave or stand by while the European nations take over the job." Altho Carranza has been far from satisfactory in his dealings with the United States, observes the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), "everything indicates that he is the most available man that could be chosen." First of his qualifications, according to this journal, is the fact that he is at the head of the stronger side, and the second that he is by education better prepared to discharge the duties of the Presidency than "the illiterate Villa." Yet neither of them is an ideal selection, *The Herald* adds, and Washington apparently between two bad choices is simply taking the man who seems to have a better chance to suppress his rival and restore order in Mexico. Hopeful also is the tone of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which, after five years of turmoil, sees "brighter days" on the way for Mexico, and altho disclaiming any pretense of speaking with certainty of the future, says that "the signs point clearly to the termination of a painful period of transition, the establishment in Mexico not merely of order, but of a new order."

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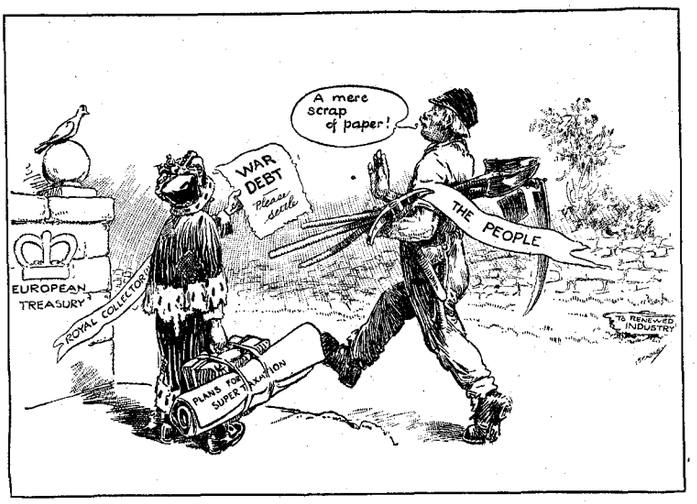

AN EMBARRASSING POSSIBILITY—WHEN PEACE COMES.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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FEEDING THE MONSTER.
—Coffman in the New York *Evening Journal.*

ON LENDING MONEY IN WAR-TIME.

CHICAGO BRINGS A DEAD LAW TO LIFE

CHICAGO'S FIRST DRY SUNDAY "within the memory of practically all its people" is considered in some quarters as another straw showing the wind that blows toward prohibition, while in others we read that it is "a phenomenon attracting nation-wide interest, not to say amazement." Since 1845 the Sunday-closing law has been on the statute-books of Illinois, recalls the Chicago *Herald*, and "for at least forty years Chicago mayors either have been openly hostile to Sunday-closing or have managed to evade the issue more or less gracefully." Now comes Mayor Thompson and instructs the police to enforce the law; and, as *The Herald* remarks, "the liquor trade obeyed the mandate with practical and commendable unanimity." What is more, according to the testimony of many who are neither prohibitionists nor interested in the liquor trade, the general effects of the "dry" Sunday were pleasing. These impressions are supported by the police records; and the reports of police captains in all parts of the city may be summed up in the line: "Quietest day in years; almost no drunkenness and disorder." Church attendance increased, theaters and moving-picture shows were filled to capacity, *The Herald* informs us, while about 20,000 liquor-trade employees had a day of rest. Altho the sudden order of one mayor does not mean that Chicago will never again have open saloons on Sunday, remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, "we see in the incident, nevertheless, striking evidence that the wave of country-wide opposition to the liquor traffic has not yet reached its height." Yet even if Chicago's experiment in decency should prove brief, this journal adds, its effect will not be lost, for "every intelligent observer knows that the saloon is doomed and that the sentiment which demands its extinction will not long tolerate its most lawless manifestation."

Another organ strong in its support of Mayor Thompson's innovation is the Chicago *Journal*, which says that the man who can not get along without liquor one day in seven is no longer a self-controlled and responsible citizen, but "a hopeless slave to drink." Such a man may never be drunk, in the usual sense of the word, adds *The Journal*, but he is never free from the influence of liquor, and "men constantly under the influence of stimulants are not fit persons to decide municipal policies." On the other hand, the Chicago *Herald*, quoted above on the effects of the first "dry" Sunday, makes note of the suggestion that Governor Dunne call a special session of the legislature to deal with the problem, and observes that this may be a good thing and the citizens of Chicago "should have a chance to express themselves on what action they desire the legislature to take, should a special session be called." We read, then:

"The foes of liquor in Chicago for the last year have been planning a campaign to make Chicago 'dry.' The Mayor's bomb—for it is that, nothing more or less—has brought the fight to a focus and has involved the whole State, for it is a State law which is in issue, in the tangle. The law is on the statute-books. If it is a blue law, an archaic survival of the legislature's horizon of seventy years ago in conflict with present public opinion, it should be repealed. If, in the judgment of the citizenry of the day, it is a wise enactment, it should be enforced."

So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *Record*, which says that "if public sentiment is against the closing, the present movement is doomed to failure"; and the Rochester *Herald* considers it problematical whether a majority of Chicago's voters would favor closing the saloons on Sunday. There is a large German population in the city, this journal reminds us, "which demands its beer on Sunday the same as on every other day of the week, and if there is any way to prevent the Germans from getting their Sunday beer we have never heard of it." What the upshot of Mayor Thompson's order will be, *The Herald* goes on to say, remains to be seen, but in any event "there are few who believe that it is possible to keep Chicago 'dry' for any length of time." In the view of the Newark *Star* such movements never amount to more than a spasm in American communities of the first rank, and it adds that it will be time enough to moralize on the effect of a "dry" Chicago when we see whether it lasts more than another Sunday or two. As to the political element in the Chicago situation, the St. Louis *Republic* reminds us that while the city was recovering from the shock of its first "dry" Sunday the United Societies for Local Self-Government came forward with a statement signed by the Mayor before election in which "he solemnly declared that he was opposed to a closed Sunday, and that he believed the State Sunday laws obsolete." Consequently the United Societies are now calling the mayor a "double-dealer" and "pledge-repudiator," and, says *The Republic*, "they may be right about it, tho the wording of the pledge is slightly ambiguous." Whether they are right or not, in the opinion of this journal, it is clear that the Mayor went a long way to get the wet vote. Perhaps he felt he could not win unless he did sign, as has been the case with many another candidate, and this journal adds that "there is small wonder that a cry went up in the Illinois legislature last winter for a law which would penalize the solicitation of pledges from candidates."

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COLORADO'S "REPUBLIC OF LABOR"

ALL THE ROCKEFELLERS seem to be "veering toward the idea of industrial democracy," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in noticing young Mr. Rockefeller's plan for a workers' organization of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. His aim, as quoted from him in our issue of the 9th, is to "devise something absolutely democratic—something that will take in all workmen, whether they belong to the union or not." On this point *The Ledger* says it is "obvious that hearty acceptance of the plan by the miners would mean the slow death of the union"; and it adds that "indeed, the plan seems to have been drawn partly with a

"GUESS THE BED IS A LITTLE HARD, PAL!"
—From the Allentown (Pa.) *Labor Herald.*

view toward destroying the cohesiveness of the miners." As this journal analyzes the project, if the plan be accepted no miner would represent more than 150 others, the miners would be divided into five separate districts, and even when the representatives met "they would not deal directly with the company," but with an equal number of the company's representatives. Then all would delegate their authority to committees. Such an arrangement impels *The Ledger* to describe Mr. Rockefeller's plan as "hyperrepresentative," and leaving so many chances for the desires of the miners to get lost in the shuffle that "probably they will prefer to fight on for recognition of their union, through which they can deal directly with the employers." For all that, the concessions which Mr. Rockefeller makes strike this journal as amazing "in view of the attitude shown by the Standard Oil Company as recently as the Bayonne strike." The plan involves improved social life and living conditions for the miners and their families, and foreshadows the likelihood that on most questions coming up the miners will have "equal representation on the committees." So *The Ledger* concludes that if the plan in sum means that "the Rockefellers recognize that employers are not wise enough or generous enough to govern huge masses of employees with unlimited power, . . . then the women and children of Ludlow had very fruitful deaths." Altho leaders of organized labor look with more or less contempt on the Rockefeller proposal, as the press inform us, nevertheless it has been approved by a unanimous vote of mine officers and delegates of the miners employed by the companies. Returns of the referendum vote of the workers show that the plan has been adopted by a vote of 2,253 to 483. The attitude of the United Mine Workers of America toward the Rockefeller plan is made plain in a statement issued by one of their committees and sent to the New York *Times* by one of its Denver correspondents. The statement reads in part:

"The proclamation fails to provide for meetings or conventions of the miners, except locally, and by so doing insures company domination of its workings. All meetings, except local mine-meetings, are to be joint meetings, where the company will have equal representation, thus eliminating the danger of the collective action that might result if the men from several mines met together free from company influence."

The committee also comment on the fact that many beneficial concessions are now granted that were contended for two years ago, and express the belief that, if sincerely carried out, the plan will no doubt eradicate some of the lesser evils of long standing. They claim then that—

"The evils that are fundamental will be eradicated when the men are represented by a labor-organization powerful enough to compel recognition of the industrial, political, and civic rights of its members, and capable of writing these principles into the joint agreement along with the rights claimed by the employer. To grown men of independent thought the 'plan' can not be other than repugnant."

We read in another Denver dispatch the opinion of Mr. John R. Lawson, member of the International Board of United Mine Workers, who is out on $35,000 bail for complicity in fatal labor-disturbances while the Supreme Court decides on his application for a new trial. "The plan is not practical," says Mr. Lawson, "and will not prove the factor to promote industrial peace in Colorado, because it does not contain the essentials of collective bargaining, but rather attempts to substitute paternalism for democracy and philanthropy for justice. The coal-miners of Colorado are not seeking charity; they want justice." Another labor-verdict on Mr. Rockefeller's plan is to be found in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* which quotes Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as saying that "Organizer Rockefeller" should not stop at Colorado, but should "carry his benevolent and practical purposes into full execution" in all his industries and not wait until "another massacre like that at Ludlow breaks out."

Turning to the opinion of the Colorado press, we hear from the Colorado Springs *Gazette* that during his visit in the State Mr. Rockefeller has "shown himself honest in his desire to better industrial conditions," and that while it believes "time alone can prove the practicability" of his plan, at least he makes "a sincere effort to face and solve fairly and justly questions which have been at the root of Colorado's bitter labor-wars." The Pueblo *Star-Journal* pronounces the plan "a distinct step forward in the relations which should exist between capital and labor," and adds that the outcome of it "will be watched with interest all over the civilized world." If Mr. Rockefeller succeeds in his project, remarks the Pueblo *Chieftain*, he will confer "one of the greatest possible benefits upon humanity," while if he should fail "he will at least have made a most interesting experiment and one that will long hold a place in the history of industrial organization." The Trinidad *Chronicle-News* says that this new industrial experiment proves Mr. Rockefeller's visit to Colorado has not been "a pleasure-jaunt or a mere get-acquainted excursion," and that his plan provides for "a literal republic of capital and labor." Mr. John C. Shaffer, editor of the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, the Denver *Times*, the Chicago *Post*, the Indianapolis *Star*, the Louisville *Herald*, the Terre Haute *Star*, and the Muncie *Star*, states in the journal first mentioned his conviction that Mr. Rockefeller is "anxious to bring about real improvement and place capital and labor on a closer meeting-ground." The Leadville *Herald Democrat* observes optimistically that if the recent strike has had "a sobering effect on all parties, and has resulted in the

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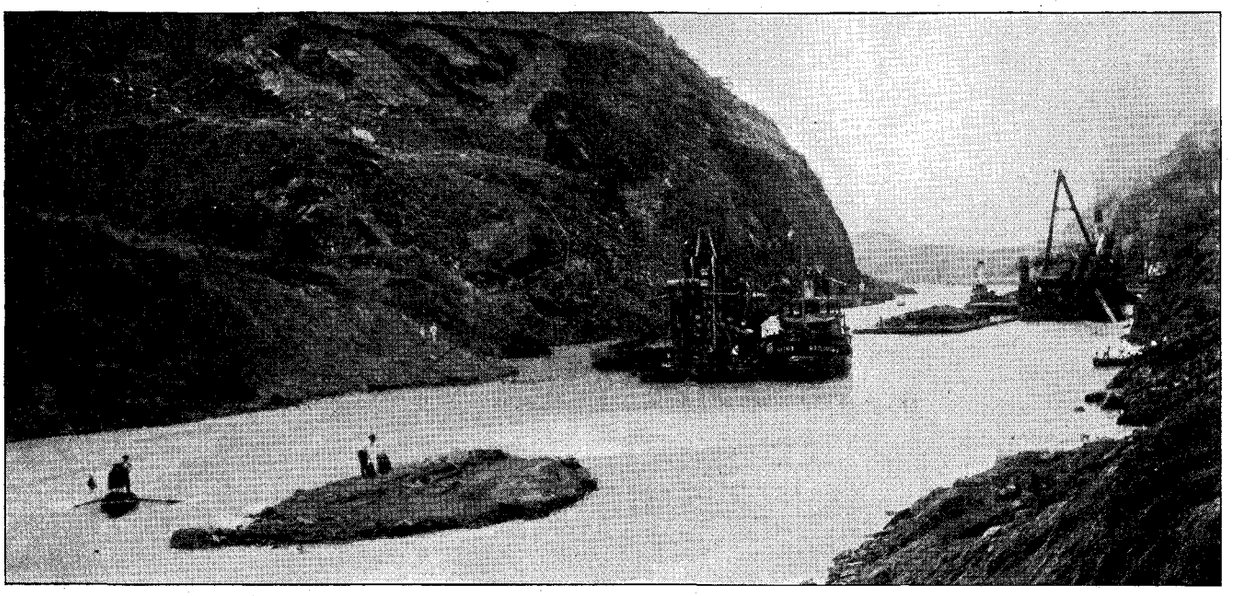

A HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE ISLAND.

In the foreground is a mound of earth forced up in the middle of the Panama Canal by the weight of the hills on either side of the waterway at the Gaillard (Culebra) Cut. In the background are some of the dredges which are likely to be kept very busy for months.

devising of methods by which arbitration and conciliation can take the place of dynamite and gunmen, it has not been in vain." Finally, the less optimistic view-point of the labor-press is suggested by the Boulder County *Miner*, which remarks:

"The King will go. He will leave things better than they were. His servants will get a taste of better things, but the age-old love of freedom will not die out of their souls. Rather will it flourish and grow strong. With the greater intelligence that will come from better living-conditions, they will know better how to secure industrial democracy when the time comes.

"But if Rockefeller's protestations of good intentions are false; if his departure sees no improvement in the conditions of his servants; if the history of the past is repeated in the future, then the revolt will be no less inevitable, but only the more bloody!"

THE PANAMA-CANAL BLOCKADE

THE HEAVY MONEY-LOSS which commerce suffers through the closing of the Panama Canal because of earth-slides in the Gaillard Cut does not impress editorial observers so much as the ominous possibility of such a happening in time of war. What if a duplication of the slide at Gold Hill should appear when a great naval movement depended on the Canal being open, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* inquires; and the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, recalling that the interoceanic waterway was built not only for commerce, but for the United States Navy, insists that the Canal must be put in shape to be available at all times. It joins in the chorus of approval of the decision of Major-General Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, to withdraw his resignation, which was to take effect November 1, and to stick to his job till it is properly finished. Of all the slides that have occurred at Panama, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, this is the worst, for something like ten million cubic yards of obstruction will have to be removed before all's right again. "And after that—who knows?" The Culebra Cut, renamed Gaillard, after the engineer who worked himself to death in blasting it through, *The Inquirer* points out, is only eight or nine miles long, and the trouble is confined to a small section of it. These slides are annoying and expensive, we are told, but they do not mean that there is anything permanently wrong with the Canal; and eventually the "blockading efforts" of Gold Hill must succumb to the work of General Goethals and his engineers. Of course in the meantime our Navy, should necessity arise to send it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or back again, says this journal, remains at the mercy of these slides. It is a "one-ocean navy" at best, we read, and the argument of the "little-navy" men has always been that the Canal makes it practically a "two-ocean" fleet. But even admitting that there should be no more slides at Panama, "suppose a few sticks of dynamite to be exploded in a lock, or a bomb or two to be dropt from overhead, what then?" The one-ocean navy would be confined to one coast. Therefore *The Inquirer* argues for a "two-ocean" fleet; while other journals, among them the Boston *Transcript*, devote themselves chiefly to urging that the Canal be made immediately dependable, at whatever cost.

According to Panama press-dispatches, General Goethals intends to blast away the tops of the offending hills in order to bring into the channel all loose earth, and thus remove forever the source of the slides. We are told, moreover, that no effort will be made to maintain a temporary channel for the use of a few ships, and General Goethals is quoted as saying: "When the Canal is reopened, it will be with a permanent channel through the cut, even if this work takes the rest of the year." In a cable dispatch to the War Department, General Goethals says:

"Mass of material involved in the break of October 14, 1914, which has been sliding gradually into prism, moved precipitately. This, combined with a similar movement from the break which occurred just opposite on the west bank in August, causes present conditions.

"Length of channel involved, 1,300 feet, of which 200 feet has present width of 25 feet and depth of 3 to 15 feet.

"For week ending October 9, 209,000 cubic yards of material were dredged, but as the movement continued the result has been to maintain only what slides left in the first instance. Canal is therefore physically closed temporarily.

"On the east side the bank is upward of 300 feet above Canal level, and on the west side varies from 300 to 400 feet above. Material, in settling and moving, creates earth-waves with deep depressions behind, those being some 500 to 600 feet from the Canal prism, with elevations of 60 to 80 feet above water-surface.

"These waves undoubtedly counterbalance the weight of the broken mass on either side, and, when removed, may cause another similar movement; hence the impossibility of making

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any prediction as to the date of reopening until after the waves which now block the channel have been removed and the action of the remaining material determined. Heavy rains materially affect the movement.

"Whether light-draft ships can pass in advance of 30-foot-draft ships must depend on conditions when a reasonably secure channel is attained."

The cash-loss to ship-owners from the closing of the Canal can not be computed, we read in the New York *World*, as it involves "not only increased insurance in cases of perishable freight, which will have to be carried through the Suez Canal or round the Horn, but the estimate must also include the added cost of coal and provisions and many other details of expense." To the United States Government, *The World* adds, there results "a loss of at least $200,000 between the closing and November 1." Another disturbing effect of the tie-up, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is the prospect that "a considerable proportion of highly profitable freight, which has been recently diverted from the all-rail lines on trans-continental routes, and the Southern Pacific Sunset-Gulf Route (Morgan Line) via Galveston, will be turned back to these carriers." In this connection the San Francisco *Chronicle* observes:

"It seems to be evident that for the present we must abandon the idea of sending fresh fruits or other perishables through the Canal so long as the danger of great slides exists. The cost of insurance against delay—if it could be had—would be prohibitory. These repeated interruptions of service are reminding some people that that particular annoyance would have been avoided by building the Canal through Nicaragua."

To those who fear that the waterway is "in for years of trouble," the Chicago *Evening Post* reassuringly observes:

"It is the weight of the hills which forces the dirt up the channel of the waterway. When the weight of the smaller hills was diminished the upheavals ceased; when the greater hills are relieved of their excess load there will be no more trouble in the cut. It is a question of time only, and not a very long time, at that. The American people need not worry unduly over the matter."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OUR Canal needs to be fortified against itself.—*New York American.*

GERMANY having come across, Americans may go across.—*Columbia State.*

SUNDAY in Chicago may soon become a day of rest instead of a day of arrest.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE President can't help feeling these days that he is a deserving Democrat.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

IF this war keeps on for another year we'll probably find out how far a kilometer is.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE President's Thanksgiving proclamation this year ought to be a crackerjack.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

EVEN tho he favors equal suffrage, the President believes that woman's place is in the White House.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MANUFACTURERS back East are willing to dye for their country if Washington will promise to give them a satisfactory protective tariff.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

IT will be observed that the prospective mistress of the White House doesn't propose to enter it until after the fall house-cleaning is over.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

MAYOR THOMPSON, of Chicago, says that his conscience ordered him to have the saloons closed on Sunday. On the rest of the days in the week his conscience is quiescent.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE tendency in the new English architecture is toward substantial, low structures with deep and comprehensive basements reaching down about two stories.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

A CONGRESSMAN'S life is just one wedding-gift after another.—*New York American.*

MORE German efficiency: The noise of battle has driven all the storks to Prussia.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT would not be surprizing should the next message to Congress lay special stress on domestic relations.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

THE Turk must be given credit for one thing, at least. He doesn't claim the Lord as an ally in the Armenian atrocities.—*Wichita Eagle.*

IT is clear why the President does not wish to be bothered by an extra session of the Senate between now and December.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

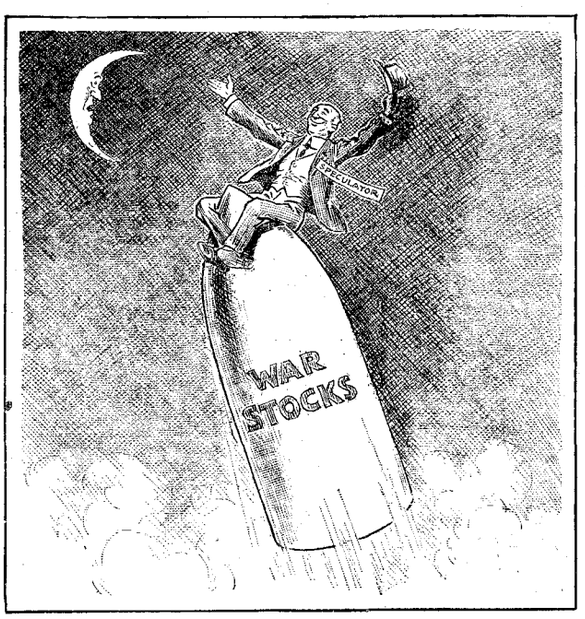
SAN FRANCISCO might give a supplemental exhibition to celebrate the reopening of the Panama Canal when repairs are completed.—*Washington Star.*

SINCE the chances for recognition of Carranza have increased, his credit becomes higher. His paper dollar now commands 3 cents in American money.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

THE Balkan States are once more flying at one another, and for the first time in history no one says that their troubles "threaten the peace of all Europe."—*Philadelphia North American.*

I AM in favor of giving women the vote. Matters would certainly not be twice as bad in consequence, and yet we could then blame them for half the trouble.—*Christian Home and School* (*Erie, Pa.*).

GERMANY'S first formal repudiation of aggressive conquest appears in the note that a Silesian woman has been sentenced to a long imprisonment for proposing to a Russian captive.—*New York Evening Post.*



WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

HAVING A GOOD TIME ON A VERY NARROW MARGIN.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

PERFECTLY USELESS WARNINGS TO WALL STREET.

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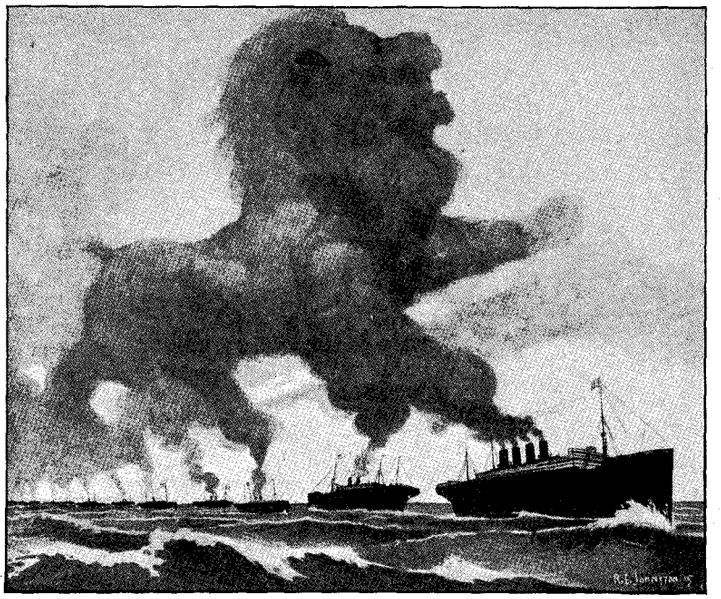
FOREIGN COMMENT

GREAT BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR DEFENDED

THE GERMAN TAUNT that Britain "would hold out to the last Frenchman" has produced some little searching of heart among the English papers, whose editors are asking whether Great Britain has contributed her fair share to the conduct of the war. The Manchester *Guardian* takes up the subject and, after reproaching those editors who have assumed a consistently pessimistic tone, discusses in detail the feats of arms performed by the forces of the United Kingdom. In paying tribute to the efforts of the Allies *The Guardian* thinks Britain's share is not unequal:

"Russia has done services to the Allied cause which it would be difficult to overestimate, beginning with the rash invasion of East Prussia, for which she paid so heavily, and continuing through the strain of heavy fighting all through the winter up to the present battles, which are perhaps the most momentous of the war up to now.

"France has been splendidly loyal, and has shown also a doggedness and power of endurance with which she was not generally credited. Her work last autumn and winter in reorganizing her military forces was one of the finest recoveries ever made by any nation in war-time. Let all these things be admitted and decorated with our sincerest admiration. But why depreciate what this country has done? The recovery of France in the winter was only possible through the work of the fleet. Nor is it boasting, but the sober truth, that the condition of the success of the Allies is our naval supremacy."



BRITANNIA COMMANDS THE SEAS.

—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).

Turning to the achievements of the Army, *The Guardian* emphasizes the fact that Great Britain has never been a military nation, but—

"After all, some credit for the successful retreat of the Allies and for the Battle of the Marne must be given to the British Army. It was Sir John French, again, who conceived the Flanders campaign and so defeated the second German attempt at enveloping the French Army, and the larger half of the defense of Flanders fell upon his army. No British Army ever did as much. In addition, we are engaged in two first-rate campaigns against Turkey, besides taking the chief part in the war on the German colonies. And the military work that we are prepared to do is only just beginning to develop."

Despite all the anxiety of the English press, it must be admitted that her Allies have not complained that Britain has done less than her share. Indeed, from time to time the French and Italian journals pay handsome tributes to their Northern partner. For example, Mr. Gustave Hervé writes in the Paris *Guerre Sociale:*

"The greatest stroke of luck that has befallen us in the war is to have had Britain as an ally. What would have become of us, even after the Battle of the Marne, if the German fleet had driven us from the sea and had blockaded us? . . . . . .

"Britain goes to war, and immediately the German fleet is forced to confine itself to its own territorial waters; Germany is blockaded and cut off from the whole world, from countries which supply her with cotton, metals, and munitions of all sorts. . . . Our Army is reenforced by an army which is being developed slowly but surely."

Similar sentiments are exprest by the Paris *Journal des Débats*, which says:

"We in France know what Great Britain has done, and done well. A year of collaboration, continued in days of success as well as of trial, with mutual confidence and common suffering, with the same spirit of devotion, sacrifice, and indomitable force, and the same obstinate will and resolve to win, has knitted firmly together the ties that bind us. Never in France since the war began has there been a period when the Allied armies were more closely united by a spirit of *camaraderie* than at present; never has the confidence in ultimate victory been greater than it is to-day."

The value of the service rendered to the Allies by the British fleet is extolled by the Milan *Secolo*, which considers that, without the participation of Great Britain, Germany would have been a complete victor after six months of war. The *Secolo* continues:

"The last word in this war will be spoken by the English. Let us render justice to their achievements. In freeing the seas of the Germans they have won the greatest victory for the Allied cause. They have seized territories from the enemy the possession of which will mean much when peace is discust. They have contributed an unprecedented land force and millions of money to their allies, and, most of all, they first raised the banner of peace against militarism and the principle of nationality as against imperialism."

On the German side the conviction remains that, whatever the British may have done on the seas, they are inferior and reluctant performers on land. These views receive confirmation from the observations of a Roumanian military commission which visited France to purchase explosives. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a long summary from the report of this commission, which runs in part:

"While the French troops are bleeding to death in incessant attacks, they are hardly supported at all by the English, whose numbers the commission estimates at 500,000 white and 100,000 colored troops. Only the 100,000 colored Englishmen fight in the front ranks and remain in the trenches, while the white Englishmen spend their time at tennis, football, and other amusements, and they take great pains to keep themselves in sporting condition. Between them and the front the roads are choked with masses of field-kitchens, bathing equipment, and so on. The commission also observed that the construction of defense-works and the digging of trenches were done by highly paid contractors brought from England and the colonies, as the British soldier considers himself too good for such work."

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THE "ZEPPELIN" AS A MORAL FORCE

"THE ANARCHIST NATION" is the epithet applied to the Germans by the English who are irritated by the bombs dropt on London by invading *Zeppelins*. The London *Times* in a recent editorial asserts that, so far, the damage caused by *Zeppelin* raids has been so small that the Germans must have some other end than military advantage in view, and it then proceeds to discuss the psychology which it conceives inspires these raids in the air:

"No doubt the Germans believed that with their *Zeppelin*-war upon civilians they would cause a panic among civilians. It is part of their theory of war that civilians are generally contemptible in war. They exist but to be frightened, and if they make any resistance they commit a wicked breach of the rules of war and must be punished for it. Enemy civilians have a use to the Germans in that, if they are frightened enough, they will force their Government to make peace. Therefore war is made on them, but they are criminals if they attempt to resist it. One part of this theory is obviously absurd. The rule that civilians must not make war implies that war must not be made upon them. Only a German could feel righteous indignation at civilian resistance to a war upon civilians."

The Times asserts that no panic among civilians has been caused by bombs dropt in London and other places, and, after eulogizing British courage, continues:

"The Germans might have remembered that no political cause has ever been advanced by means of bombs. When anarchists throw bombs among a civilian crowd, the only result is a determination to suppress the anarchists. And that is the only result of the German practise of anarchism in war. They are to the English people now an anarchist nation that must be suppress. They have studied psychology, as they have studied everything else in its relation to war; and for this study they have lacked nothing—except a knowledge of human nature. Their anarchism does certainly produce a psychological effect, only it is the opposite of the effect aimed at."

The Berlin papers treat these strictures merely as the hypocritical protest of a jealous nation who would do the same and more to Germany if it could. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* says:

"The only reason why English air-ships have not yet destroyed the royal castle in Berlin and killed thousands of peaceful citizens of the German capital, without regard for the provisions of international law, is because it is not possible for them to reach the capital of Germany. . . . We can not therefore take this outburst seriously, and are convinced that there is a good deal of hypocrisy at the bottom of it. Were this not so, the English papers would have had a word of condemnation for the attacks of the French airmen on Karlsruhe. . . . . .

"The English press refrained from calling its allies anarchists, tho they literally 'threw bombs among a civilian crowd,' and joyfully praised the deed as an act of heroism.

"The English papers have never said a word to blame the French airmen, who, even before the declaration of war, dropt bombs on the suburbs of Nuremberg on August 2, and so introduced this method of fighting into modern warfare."

Count zu Reventlow justifies all *Zeppelin*-attacks on London because it is a "fortress." He proves the fact of its fortification by a somewhat unusual argument in the columns of the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, which, by the way, has just been indefinitely suppress for its persistence in writing articles embarrassing to the Government, especially on the question of German-American relations. He says:

"London is a fortified place—the harbor as well as the surroundings of the city. On all suitable buildings, spots, and elevations there are large quantities of guns to fight aeroplanes and air-ships. They are not merely defensive weapons, but designed for attack as well. Even during the earliest air-raids

THE IMPS OF WAR.

KAISER—"After all the trouble I've taken with you, I must say that, as little terrors, you disappoint me."

—*Punch* (London).

THE TERROR OF THE AIR.

GHOST OF KING EDWARD (to the late Queen Victoria)—"Mother, mother! Turn off the stars. Here comes a *Zeppelin!*"

—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

LITTLE TERRORS OF GREAT RULERS.

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MURMURS FROM TURKEY.

KAISER—"At the present rate of progress of my destructive sword there will be peace before the year is out."

SULTAN OF TURKEY—"And supposing I can't wait till then?"

—*Punch* (London).

THE STRENUOUS RUSS.

NICHOLAS (beside himself)—"Children, you don't look on here for nothing, let me tell you! Either you help me, or I'll be over the fence and give you what for!"

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PLIGHT OF THE INNOCENT BYSTANDERS.

over England it was observed that *Zeppelin* air-ships during their trips to fortified coast-places were attacked by rifle- and gun-fire in neighborhoods and from places which they had previously flown over quite harmlessly."

In another issue the Count pleads for the removal of all civilians from the fortress of London on the ground of humanity. He admits that the evacuation of a city of some six million inhabitants would be a difficult problem, but he contends that it is not playing the game to blame the Germans when the English authorities are callous to civilian casualties:

"In any case, the Germans are not to blame for any results of the fact that the now frequently attacked fortress of London has not evacuated its civil population. On grounds of humanity, civilization, and international law this is a great neglect on the part of the Government of Britain."

WHY FRENCH-CANADIANS DO NOT ENLIST

SONS OF FRANCE, and foster-sons of England as they are, the French-Canadians have, we read, shown but little disposition to come to the aid of the old lands across the seas. By some this is ascribed to narrowness of vision, to a parochial view of the duties of patriotism, by others to the campaigning of Mr. Henri Bourassa, the editor of *Le Devoir*, a French paper in Montreal. This anti-Imperial Socialist is one of the most picturesque characters in Canadian public life, a tenacious fighter for the rights of the French language in the province of Quebec, having behind him a devoted following of French-Canadians. His persistent campaign against Canadian participation in the war has resulted in anti-recruiting riots in Montreal, and may in some measure be responsible for the poor showing that French-Canadians make in the military returns. The Montreal *Daily Mail* has made an analysis of recruiting-figures, and publishes the following tabulation, which shows that the French-Canadians of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec do not shine in comparison with the West:

	Population	*Actual Number of Volunteers*	*Per Cent.*
Ontario	2,338,274	36,300	1.44
Quebec	2,002,232	13,800	0.61
Maritime Provinces	937,955	7,400	0.79
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	858,046	24,000	2.78
British Columbia	392,480	10,000	2.55
Alberta	374,662	14,200	2.73
	7,089,650	105,700	1.49

Economic causes account for the lightness of recruiting in Nova Scotia, says the Halifax *Chronicle*, which tells us:

"In Nova Scotia, there is abundant employment, at high wages, for every able-bodied man who is willing to work. There is no enforced idleness; there are no public soup-kitchens in this province. Every man who enlists here is one whom we can ill spare—one who is urgently needed for the carrying on of our industries. He is a direct loss to us; and he makes a great sacrifice of his own personal interests in volunteering for the front. Is it any wonder then that in point of mere numbers the West is able to make a more conspicuous showing than the East? But it is mostly merely showing. The real sacrifices are being made in the East—more particularly in the Maritime Provinces. Yet we do not fear the most minute comparisons, so far as these provinces are concerned. If the figures for the Dominion were to be closely analyzed, we have not the slightest doubt that it would be found that a larger number of native-born Nova-Scotians have enlisted for Imperial service than any province west of the Maritime Provinces has contributed from its native-born population."

Accounting for the attitude of the French-Canadians, the editor of the Ottawa *Free Press* writes:

"At first sight there would seem to be reasons why the French-Canadian should respond with even more spontaneity than the

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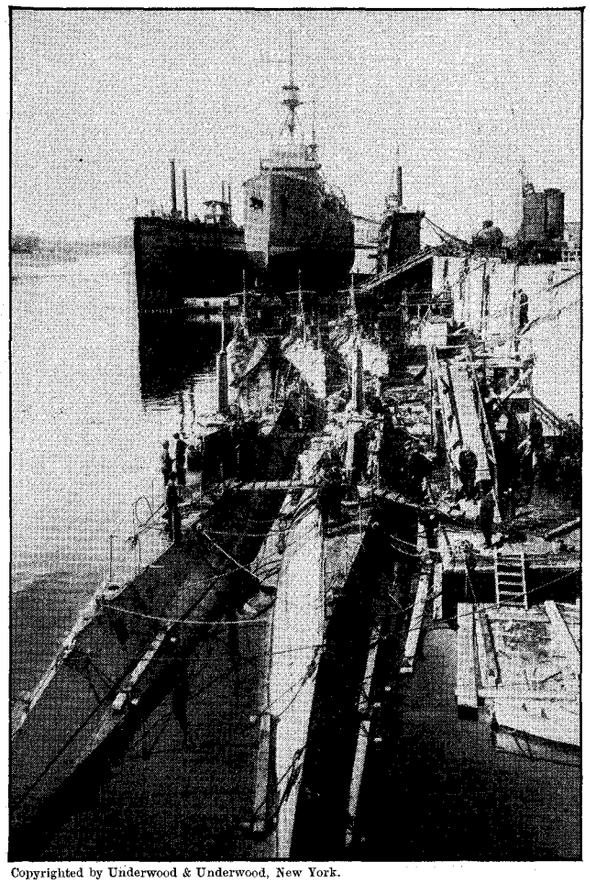
rest of the Canadian population, he having the additional incentive that the country of his ancestors is being attacked. It must be remembered, however, that the tie between French-Canadians and France has now become so slight as to be almost non-existent. The educated French-Canadian retains the feeling entertained by the 60,000 French settlers of Canada in the middle of the eighteenth century—a feeling of resentment toward France for having abandoned them at a time when there was little desire on England's part to annex Canada; similarly the old feudal system of the French in Canada is contrasted with the freedom that has been enjoyed under British rule. Indeed, if the utterances of the French-Canadian leaders are reliable, the only bond of sentiment binding their people to Europe is the bond with the conquering nation that gave them not only freedom but a country which they can really call their own.



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CANADA'S NAVAL ACTIVITY.

The five submarines assembled before a British man-of-war, lying in the Canadian dry-dock at Maissonneuve, near Montreal, have, since this picture was taken, successfully crossed the Atlantic to join in active work in the Dardanelles. They are the second five of ten ordered by the Canadian Government from Charles M. Schwab, from plans and patents owned in this country. Owing to United States Government intervention, they had to be assembled in Canadian factories. The first five have accounted already for four Turkish transports in the Straits and the Sea of Marmora.

"The French-Canadian is a Canadian of Canadians; he is interested in only one country—Canada. The French-Canadian farmer's patriotism is a local patriotism—he is a neighborhood-man—and, only in lesser degree, the same may be said of the French-Canadians in the cities.

"The mass of French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec take no interest in world-affairs, and until they are persuaded by their Church that Canada itself is in danger—a sentiment which the priests have not yet preached—they are not likely to pour into the recruiting-offices with that enthusiasm which has marked enlistment in other parts of Canada. The imbroglios of the Old World have been very far off to Canadians generally, and it has been hard for native Canadians, and much harder for native French-Canadians, to realize that this one involves them whether they like it or not."

WOMEN ENTER JAPANESE POLITICS

MANY NOVEL FEATURES, unknown in previous elections, marked the recent general election in Japan. It used to be the custom, we are told, for Japanese statesmen to appear but seldom in public, and even then to make only a few laconic remarks. But Okuma threw tradition to the winds, took a leaf out of the history of electioneering in America, and made whirlwind tours through the country, shaking hands with the country folk and addressing the crowds from the platform of the car. Not satisfied with this, he spoke to the phonograph and distributed the records broadcast so that his political ideas might be heard in the theaters and other amusement-places. To cap the campaign, he dispatched, on the eve of election, thousands of telegrams to the leading electors throughout the country, bidding for support.

Some of these methods, especially wiring the electors, were severely criticized by a section of the Japanese press, but on the whole the campaign was, the editors admit, the most wholesome one in the constitutional history of Japan.

The most interesting and significant feature of this political struggle was the active part taken by the Japanese women. In Tokyo, in particular, wives, mothers, and sisters of certain candidates busied themselves in canvassing the constituencies. True, there were no feminine spellbinders, but the singularly winning manner of the Japanese women seems to have proved a political factor by no means unimportant. We have been so wont to hear of the dainty, demure manner of the Japanese woman that her participation in electioneering is refreshing.

This new factor in Japanese politics is hailed by Mrs. Aki Yosano, editor of the Woman's Department of the influential Tokyo monthly, the *Taiyo*, as the dawn of a new era in the social life of Japan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yosano are poets and novelists of no mean order, and their names are known from one end of the Japanese Empire to the other. They have spent a considerable time in Paris and London studying the Western drama and music. Mrs. Yosano is jubilant over the "unmistakable sign of the awakening of our sisters, as indicated in the recent political campaign." She writes:

"I am frankly impatient with the patience of Japanese women. Their old-fashioned notion that woman is and should be the maker and keeper of the home, and that only, is all wrong. She should be something very much more and greater than that. There can be no clear line of demarcation between public and private life because one must inevitably complement the other. If such a line can really be drawn there is no need for women to avoid public life and keep themselves strictly on the private side of the fence, so to speak. The fulness of life can be attained only by interesting ourselves both in public and in private affairs. Our sisters need not respect time-honored conventions; indeed, they must cut loose from them.

"The appearance of women on the political stage of our country is a salutary sign. It must mean that our sisters are turning from apathy to earnestness, from sluggishness to intellectuality, from ignorance to enlightenment."

Mrs. Yosano scores female teachers in Japan for their conservatism and their ignorance of the true meaning of education as she sees it. She tells them to read the writing on the wall, and urges them to help realize the new age which she thinks is dawning for Japan's womanhood. "If they can not awaken to this fact," she exclaims, "they deserve hearty contempt."

This noted Japanese poetess tells us that Japanese history is replete with the admirable deeds and accomplishments of women:

"In the days of yore we had empresses who swayed the scepter over our islands with marked success. We had women statesmen, women patriots, and even women generals. The writings of our feminine authors of the olden days have become classics. In entering into political and other public affairs our women are not initiating an innovation, but are simply following the example bequeathed by the great women whose achievements adorn the pages of our history."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A BABY'S BRAIN

THE UNFEELING REMARK of a certain unmarried medical man that he preferred babies that could not talk because as soon as they began you found out how stupid they were, becomes, in the light of recent investigations, a warning to parents of even the brightest infants. Laughing eyes, absurd grimaces, ecstatic gesticulations, and wild attempts at verbal expression—all indicate to the fond parents that their youngest has a brilliant mental equipment. But while this is all very pleasant and idyllic, we are warned that a baby is rarely so intelligent as it appears, and consequently is in danger of being cruelly misjudged by its elders—the cruelty consisting in the fact that its brain is often expected to perform feats that are not only mentally, but physically, impossible. It is as impossible for children of tender years to do some of the mental "stunts" demanded by their parents as it would be for them to crank a recalcitrant automobile or hold back the mad flight of a runaway horse.

This somewhat novel pronouncement on the mentality of babies is given out by a German savant writing anonymously for the *Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau*, a supplement of the *Chemiker Zeitung*, of Cöthen. He reminds us briefly of the component parts of the human brain, the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the cerebrum. Of these the baby at birth is best fitted with the spinal cord and a part of the pyramid-shaped medulla oblongata—the "anterior columns," known as the *Pyramidenbahn*, or "pyramid-path." As is known to most readers, the spinal cord is the seat of many of our "reflex" or involuntary but habitual actions. Nearly all the rest are controlled in the medulla oblongata. The seeming intelligence of the child, therefore, actually consists in involuntary responses to some imperceptible irritation of certain sensory nerves ending in the spinal cord. Certain muscles are set working spasmodically in answer to these appeals. Thus the foot is moved when tickled; the baby yawns with quite as much apparent boredom as any adult; it coughs, sneezes, laughs, squirms, and so on, through a long repertoire. But all the time the thinking brain is quite in ignorance of what is going on. Not only has it not yet lent itself to thought—it is not even connected with the lower brain organism at this period. We are told that—

"The infant is not yet able to make conscious, voluntary movements, precisely because the 'pyramid-path,' *i.e.*, this path of communication between the outer layer of the cerebrum and the spinal cord, by means of which movements are brought under the control of the former, is not yet mature. Only such movements are voluntary as proceed from some definite point in the cerebrum.

"It is true that the nerve-fibers which form this pyramid-path are already present in the new-born infant, but they are not yet capable of acting because they have as yet developed no nerve-sheaths. These sheaths are for the nerve what insulators are for the electric current. . . . It is only by degrees, corresponding to the growing development of the sheath of the pyramid-path, that the child develops the power to bring its action under the control of the cerebrum, or, as we are accustomed to express ourselves psychologically, to subject them to the will. The nerve-formation itself, moreover, is influenced by the stimulus of functioning. The nurseling has as yet no will-power, and it is well known that the will-power is still very weak in children of the succeeding period of development. This is due to the fact that the path of communication between the cerebrum and the spinal cord requires years to be fully matured.

"A pedagogic consequence of this fact is that the same efforts of the will should not be required from little children as from adults. This holds at least for children up to the beginning of the fifth year, for only at that age does the pyramid-path become complete."

Perhaps these facts so impartially and convincingly stated will bring a belated remorse to many a well-meaning parent or teacher who has engaged in a struggle to "break the will" of a child—*i.e.*, to force the immature will-power of the child to govern him as his own mature will does. The writer next makes the interesting observation that this immaturity of the pyramid-path, or path of volition, explains the poverty of the very small child's mimetic powers, with their crudeness of form and lack of nuances:

"Moving the muscles of the face is at first dependent on stimulation of certain lower portions of the 'old brain' (lower brain organs) which first matures; such movements can not as yet be checked and regulated, because the path of communication between the centers of regulation and inhibition in the other layer of the cerebrum, and those lower portions of the brain, is not yet mature; besides, those portions of the cerebrum are themselves still partly immature. Because a number of these important inhibition-centers only become capable of acting in the course of years, the child can not always control its motions. Many of its muscular movements are not only lacking in measure and balance, but are not capable of being subjected to a more exact control. The anatomical physiological foundations so necessary for a conscious activity of the will are still lacking."

Similarly the writer shows that the portion of the brain which governs the arts of balance, of standing erect, and of coordination of movements, is not sufficiently mature until the end of a year or a year and a half to make the act of walking possible. The baby's previous inability to walk is not due to weakness of muscles and sinews, but to immaturity of the portion of the brain involved. It is obvious, too, that complex actions are impossible to the infant for the same reason. Those animals, on the contrary, that are able to walk as soon as born always have this portion of the brain much further developed than the human infant. The writer next proceeds to discuss the development of the cerebrum, the "large brain" which forms the greater mass of the contents of the human skull. Referring to its development in children, he says:

"We call the cerebrum, or large brain, also the 'new brain,' in reference to the fact that in the ladder which leads from the animal to the human brain it appears at a much later stage than the 'old brain' from which it was evolved. In the history of species the 'old brain' appears in fishes, the 'new brain' not until we reach reptiles. The cerebrum of the infant resembles that of the adult in position and outer form; in every other respect, however, it is essentially different. For example, it possesses a significantly higher percentage of water, in consequence of which it is much softer. It weighs only 372–375 gr., while the average weight of the adult Middle European is 1,400–1,500 gr. However, the infant's brain is relatively very large—one-eighth to one-tenth of the entire weight, whereas that of the adult is only one-fortieth or one-forty-fifth of the entire weight.

"The principal furrows are present at birth, the others are at least indicated, and are completed in the course of the first month. A few parts of the infant's brain have a different position from that in adults. . . . The gray corticle and the white cortex can not yet be distinguished by color, because the communicating paths (nerves) have not yet obtained the sheaths which give them the white color, or these are, at any rate, too weak."

The brain-cells are also different in number, form, and development. They are much fewer, have no "processes," or very slightly developed ones, and much larger cell-nuclei. It

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is because of the lack of these "processes" or projections that the cells can not form intimate connections with each other, and therefore can not conduct stimuli. That there are also marked chemical and physical differences between the brain-cells of the infant and of the adult is deduced from the curious fact that the new-born child is quite non-sensitive to strong electric currents and that the nervous system of the nursing infant requires much stronger electric currents to evoke a response than does that of the adult. A particularly frequent difference is that the child's brain is far more easily tired than that of the adult; the younger the child the more quickly does it succumb to fatigue; and the writer utters the serious warning that excessive fatigue too often repeated may lead to serious nervous disturbances or even mental troubles—which would seem to have a very direct bearing, even in the case of well-grown children, on length of study-hours.

The essential conditions for normal development of the child's brain are abundant sleep and proper nourishment. It is probable, we read, that this property of being easily fatigued may be due to the circumstances that through lack of experience and habituation the child's acts require a much greater expenditure of nervous energy than those of the adult. We read further:

"We have shown above that the formation of the sheath is a necessary condition for the action of a conducting nerve. It has now been determined that in important parts of the so-called peripheral nervous system, which in the shape of motor and sensory nerves form the connecting road between the outer world and the central nervous system (brain and cord), the maturity of the sheath is not complete until the end of the seventh year. Indeed there are conducting fibers issuing from the brain whose maturity, especially in the lateral branches, is not reached until the age of puberty and even later. These side-branches are therefore very late in becoming capable of conducting stimuli and impulses."

The writer draws the obvious inference that the faculties of the intellect develop slowly and proceed from the simple to the complex in exact accord with the progressive changes in structure in the brain and nervous system. Thus the sheath of the sensory nerves develops early and the child is soon able to receive and store up sense-impressions, but the power to form images in the mind comes later, and that of forming complex concepts still later when the necessary structural development has taken place. The progress of this mental growth, so useful for a proper understanding of a child's mind-capacity, is outlined as follows:

"In the new-born, and not prematurely born, infant there are mature at first only the nerves which serve the sensations of the body and the sense of touch, and the muscles, with portions of those connected with sight and smell, and some portions of those that serve volition, while large areas of the regions of the temple, forehead, and rear of the head are still entirely undeveloped. These are just those portions of the gray matter of the brain whose functions we designate as the higher intellectual processes.

"About the close of the seventh year the child's brain has attained the form and weight of the adult organ. Not until the age of nine does it attain the inner construction, *i.e.*, the formation of complex paths of communication and cell-structures which constitute the most important permanent conditions. And it is at least as many years longer before it reaches probable maturity. This applies especially to the development of the gray matter of the brain in all portions, while the peripheral sensory and motor nerves are generally completely developed by the time the brain has reached its full size at latest. For example, there are in the gray matter of the brain paths of communication, so-called tangential fibers, which we may regard, because of certain clinical discoveries, as the anatomical foundation for the highest processes of abstract thought, whose development even at seventeen is not complete in all portions of the brain, whose growth continues, indeed, in many people until the age of forty. By all these changes proceeding in the central nervous system man gradually evolves from a low degree to a very high degree of intellectual complexity."

HOW TO REGAIN MENTAL BALANCE

THE DIFFERENCE between a sane and an insane man is one of balance among the activities. Sanity is a proper adjustment of our activities and feelings to the varying conditions of life. And this adjustment may get out of order so gradually that no one is conscious of it. The first symptoms of the failure are obscure, and yet no one can afford to neglect them. One of them is a lack of "attentive control," as it is called by Dr. G. Wilse Robinson, of Kansas City, from whose article in *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, September) we quote below. Attentive control—the power of fixing the attention on one thing and then doing it, to the exclusion of others—is "the one aim of all true education"; yet its loss is increasing at an alarming rate. We find more and more people who are victims of indecision, who can not make up their minds. These persons have lost their "will-power"—their ability to control attention and action. If this state of things goes too far, the result will be a form of insanity. As it is, many failures in business are due to it. Dr. Robinson tells us that it may be regained by proper exercise. He says, in substance:

"The two oldest and perhaps best known methods are relaxation and rhythmic breathing. Relaxation of the body implies cessation of any voluntary muscular movement. When our attention is intensely concentrated, voluntary movements are inhibited.

"Rhythmic breathing is another very old and well-known method of developing psychic control. When we give no attention to our breathing we breathe rhythmically and with a fairly constant rate. If we desire to change the rate of rhythm, which is normally automatic and involuntary, we must give the subject our undivided voluntary attention, for just as soon as we neglect to do this we immediately renew our normal rate of rhythm."

More complicated methods have been suggested for the same purpose by Dr. H. Crichton Miller, an authority quoted by Dr. Robinson. He differentiates between exercises which aim at holding the attention with a minimum of effort and those which demand effort. The former prevent introspection, while the latter are more educative in their aim. We read:

"The scholar who has broken down after overwork, who is capable of controlling and even abusing his attentive powers, does not require a redevelopment of attentive control, but should be prevented from introspection. For him light literature, games of patience, and jig-saw puzzles are useful. For the society woman who has never concentrated her attention on anything more serious than a tango tea or a comedy, exercises requiring more effort of concentration should be advised.

"The following methods are given in the order in which they demand concentrated effort, beginning with the easiest:

"First. Pointing with the outstretched leg or arm at a given mark. Those who coordinate well will find this exercise easy: those who do not will find it more difficult than they anticipate.

"Second. Balancing is a very similar exercise. This exercise becomes involuntary and decreases in value with practise. A stick balanced on the finger or head is the customary procedure.

"Third. Letter-games (word-making) can be made useful and interesting by introducing the element of speed.

"Fourth. Reading a book upside down is a useful exercise, but the time required to read a given number of lines should always be determined. If the exercise is receiving the attention of the patient, the time will be shortened with practise.

"Fifth. Writing with two hands is an exercise of value, and the obvious improvement with practise will encourage the patient. Writing or drawing with the eyes fixt on a looking-glass in which the paper is reflected is much the same.

"Sixth. Describing accurately an object or picture which has been examined for a limited space of time develops the powers of observation and the memory.

"Seventh. Detailing a number of articles, say, twenty, exposed for a short time is an exercise in which memory counts for more and observation less.

"Eighth. Counting with the eyes fixt on a given spot, say, counting up to a hundred slowly without moving eyes or lips, at the time without allowing a single extraneous thought to occupy consciousness for a moment.

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"Ninth. Following with a pin the second-hand of a watch is a good exercise.

"Tenth. This exercise is recommended by Münsterberg, Muller, and others as being of great value. It consists of striking out a given vowel from a column of a newspaper. The exercise should be carried out with a view to three points: first, accuracy; second, speed; third, ignorance of contents. Columns of equal length should be given to the patient every time. Speed and accuracy should be noted after each test so that the improvement may be determined.

"Vittoz, in his most valuable work, suggests the following five classes of exercises for concentration. First, the symbol of infinity or the figure one; second, the ticking of a metronome; third, the tactile sense; fourth, affected parts of the body; fifth, ideas. The above exercises must be used intelligently and adapted to the individual patient and his environment."

THE WORLD'S LIGHTEST WOOD

A KIND OF WOOD known as balsa, only a little more than half as heavy as cork, is described in *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis). Specimens of the wood have recently been installed at the museum in the garden. The tree from which it is taken is closely related to the ceiba, or silk-cotton tree, and grows throughout the West Indies and Central America, being one of the commonest trees in Porto Rico, where it is known as *goano*, or "corkwood." In Martinique it is called "floating-wood"; in Cuba, *lanero*. Says the author of the article in *The Bulletin:*

"Balsa-wood is of very great interest because of its extreme light weight. In fact, so far as known, with the possible exception of one of the species of pond-apple (*Anona*), it is the lightest known wood. In the accompanying photograph a piece of balsa-wood is shown on one side of a pair of scales in comparison with a piece of ironbark from Australia. The two pieces of wood are of exactly the same width and thickness, but the piece of balsa-wood is about ten times the length of the ironbark, and yet both sides of the scales balance. Ironbark is about ten times as heavy as balsa-wood. The extremely light character of the wood is well shown in the accompanying comparative table showing the weight in pounds per cubic foot of various American woods:

Common Name	*Weight Lbs. per Cu. Ft.*	*Common Name*	*Weight Lbs. per Cu. Ft.*
Balsa	7.3	Longleaf pine	43.6
Cork	13.7	Mahogany	45.0
Missouri corkwood	18.1	Locust	45.5
White pine	23.7	White oak	46.8
Catalpa	26.2	Hickory	54.2
Cypress	28.0	Live oak	60.5
Douglas fir	32.4	Ironbark	70.5
Sycamore	35.5	Lignum-vitæ	71.0
Red oak	40.5	Ebony	73.6
Maple	43.0	Black ironwood	81.0

"Until recently it was supposed that the Missouri corkwood, small trees of which are growing in the garden, was the lightest. It will be noted that this weighs 18.1 pounds per cubic foot as compared with 7.3 pounds per cubic foot for balsa-wood. Another striking comparison is with cork. Ordinary cork weighs about 13.7 pounds per cubic foot; that is, it is about twice as heavy as balsa-wood.

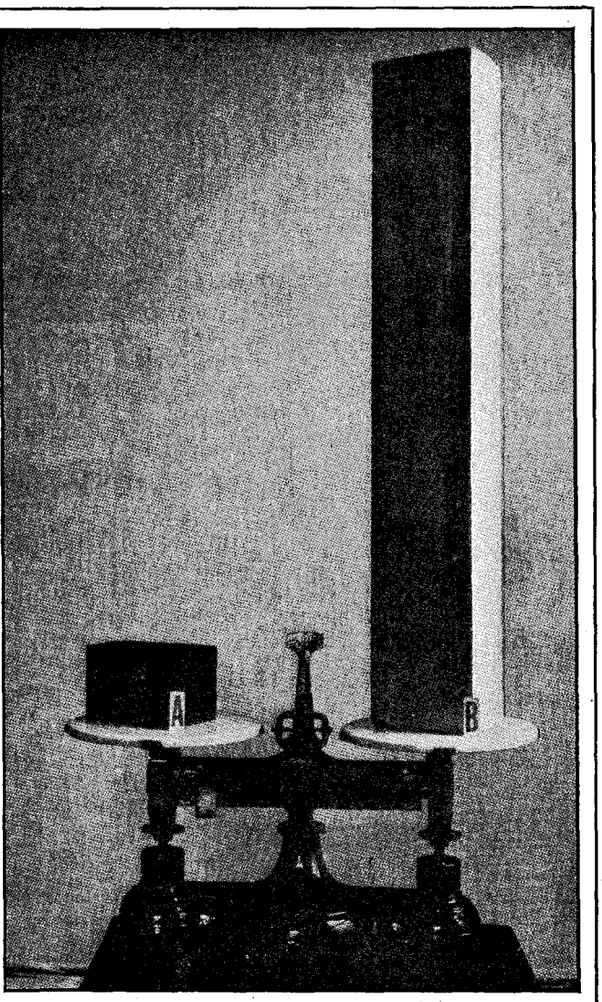
"The ironbark shown in the photograph comes from Australia, and is being extensively imported to the United States, particularly for use as rudder-posts for ships, where it is especially serviceable because of its great strength and resilience.

"In Porto Rico and other West Indies, balsa-wood has been used probably for a great many years for floats. The Consul-General of Costa Rica has kindly advised that he remembers using pieces of balsa-wood during his boyhood while swimming, and that there was nothing equal to it for that purpose. Professor Gifford says that in the West Indies the natives use it for poles 'somewhat as the Chinese use bamboo for shoulder-poles, tobacco-poles, etc., all uses where a light, rather strong pole is needed.'

"The physical characteristics of the wood have not yet been fully determined. It is extremely soft and can readily be indented with the finger-nail; is easily cut with tools, planes well, and is remarkably uniform in texture. The pieces received at the garden have no sign of any defects, such as knots and checks. Balsa-wood has the characteristic uniform growth frequently noted in tropical species—that is, no annual rings are visible. As might be expected, the percentage of actual fiber per cubic foot is very small; in other words, the wood is made up of very thin cell-walls filled with air, giving it an extremely spongy texture.

"It has very little, if any, true wood-fiber, as the cells are almost parenchymatous. For so light a wood it appears remarkably strong, but from information received its lasting power is very slight. It absorbs water rapidly, and, unless impregnated in some way to protect it against water-absorption, will become waterlogged very quickly. However, it is extensively used when thoroughly impregnated with paraffin.

"Balsa-wood has only recently come into commercial use in the United States, being imported chiefly from Costa Rica.



IRONBARK (*A*) BALANCED WITH BALSA-WOOD (*B*).

"The two pieces of wood are of exactly the same width and thickness, but the piece of balsa-wood is about ten times the length of the ironbark, and yet both sides of the scales balance. Ironbark is about ten times as heavy as balsa-wood."

It is now being used very largely after treatment with paraffin for making the floating parts of modern life-preservers and for constructing life-rafts. (A complete life-raft of balsa-wood is exhibited in the museum at the garden.) It is also being employed by the Government for buoys and floating attachments to signals.

"Another use to which it is being extensively introduced is for interior linings of refrigerators. Owing to its extremely porous nature it acts as an excellent insulator against heat and cold, and from some tests recently made with a specially constructed balsa-wood box it was found that when used as a fireless cooker, articles put into the box at night retained the heat until the following morning; on the other hand, a piece of ice remained in the box from five to six hours during the middle of a very hot day.

"It is probable that, with a wider recognition of the peculiar characteristics of the wood, many other uses will be found for it in the near future."

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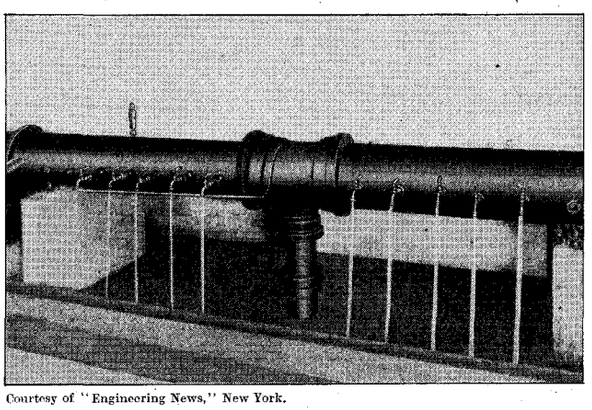
STOPPING LEAKS WITH THE DOLLAR-SIGN

WASTE IS ALWAYS COSTLY to somebody. With an intensely selfish attitude—once the only human attitude—we reck little if only that one is the other fellow. When a man is wasting his own substance, reform always follows, with normal intellect and will-power, upon satisfactory demonstration. Once show a man to his satisfaction that money is falling through a hole in his pocket at the rate of so much per hour, and he will have that hole sewed up. Water companies and city water-departments have applied this simple philosophy to the problem of water-meters. So long as a man is wasting merely the city's money, he cares usually very little. Make that



Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

TO SHOW CONSUMERS HOW LITTLE LEAKS MAKE BIG LOSSES.

waste his own personal loss, and he sits up and takes notice. It has often happened that after a water-meter has been installed in a man's house, he pays less, tho using as much, or more. The reason is that he wastes less. The demonstration of the cost of water-waste to private consumers has hence become a valuable aid to many city water-works departments in reducing useless consumption and conserving supplies. Says *Engineering News* (New York):

"In St. Louis, Mo., in order to obtain an idea of the amount of water which may be wasted through a faucet at a pressure representative of the average pressure throughout the city, the device shown in the accompanying illustration has been prepared. Ten faucets of the type ordinarily used for domestic purposes are so arranged that the streams vary from $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter at the right down to $\frac{1}{32}$ inch in diameter at the left. The size of each individual stream, the rate of flow in gallons per minute, and the cost of the water per twenty-four hours are shown in the table. The smaller of these streams represents a small, ordinary leak, while the larger ones represent a condition where there is a careless or wilful waste of water due to allowing faucets to remain open when not in use. The accumulative waste and loss in dollars and cents may be readily figured when it is remembered that there are several hundred thousand faucets in use in the city daily.

Size of Stream Through Faucets	*Rate of Flow Gal. per Min.*	*Cost of Water Flowing Continuously for 24 Hrs. at 9c. per 1,000 Gal.*
$\frac{5}{8}$ in.	4.86	$0.630
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4.16	.540
$\frac{7}{16}$ in.	3.24	.420
$\frac{3}{8}$ in.	1.90	.247
$\frac{5}{16}$ in.	1.50	.195
$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	1.29	.167
$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	1.10	.142
$\frac{1}{8}$ in.	.86	.112
$\frac{1}{16}$ in.	.44	.057
$\frac{1}{32}$ in.	.13	.017

"A somewhat similar idea is employed in several city budget exhibits. A glass-encased water-meter, with a thin stream of water continually flowing through, is displayed. Here, the householder can actually see how small a leak is sufficient to make the wheels go round; and a prominently posted notice informs him what the water is costing per day, per month, and per year. This is said to be a very effective means of bringing home to the negligent consumer the advantage of good plumbing."

WHAT SALT MEANS TO A FISH

THAT THE SEA is not uniformly salt, but varies from brine down to mere brackish water; that while some creatures can live only in one kind of water, others get along in either salt or fresh water with equal ease; that many purely salt-water creatures can be educated to live in fresh water and *vice versa;* and finally, that when a creature dies in the wrong kind of water he is not poisoned, but is killed by the excess or deficiency of absorbent power in his own body, due to the difference in the saltness of his internal fluids and that of the medium about him—these are some of the interesting facts brought out by Mr. Henri Coupin, in an article on "The Saltness of the Seas and the Geographic Distribution of Living Creatures," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris). Writes Mr. Coupin:

"The mean proportion of salts is 3.5 per cent., but it varies sensibly from one point to another. For example, the total saltness, on account of evaporation, rises to 4 per cent. in the Mediterranean, while in the Red Sea, owing to the small quantity of fresh water brought down by the rivers, it reaches 4.3 per cent. The total saltness diminishes, on the contrary, when the sea is cold and receives important rivers; the best example is the Baltic, where the saltness diminishes progressively from west to east. It is no more than 1.17 per cent. in the Grand Belt, 0.92 in the Sound, and 0.35 in the Gulf of Finland. The proportion of common salt follows nearly this ratio, and it is this substance that acts as the biological *deus ex machina* of the sea.

"When a crawfish is put into sea-water, or into water artificially salted, he dies. Inversely, if we put into fresh water an essentially marine creature like a jellyfish, it gives up its life quite as quickly.

"The cause of these sudden deaths has been attributed to poisoning by salt; but we now know that this is incorrect. The salt acts chiefly by its 'osmotic' power. When a fresh-water creature is suddenly plunged into sea-water, the latter attracts, as it were, the creature's interior liquids, and 'dries it up' (a frog loses thus one-fifth of its weight), especially in the places where the skin is thin and the organs are delicate, as with the lungs. These shrivel up and fail to act, and there is rapid death from asphyxia. . . . . .

"Likewise, when a marine creature, saturated with salt, is plunged into fresh water, it swells rapidly, especially at certain points, notably the lungs, and can not maintain life."

There are, apparently, different degrees in the harmfulness of salt, and, too, experiment shows that, in different ways and with differing limitations, fish may be trained to accustom themselves to the alien element, just as the man in the caisson, if he be properly cautious, may proceed from the deepest chamber to the outer air. Says the writer:

"On the seashore, it is not unusual to see crabs living as well in brackish water as in sea-water, sometimes even reaching fresh water and living a calm but normal life in ponds. Also flatfish may be found often in rivers; they have been caught in the Loire and even in the Allier, 300 miles from salt water. . . . .

"In the course of an animal's life modifications occur in its organism that enable it to be more or less resistant. It is thus that the salmon can leave salt water to spawn in fresh-water streams, and that eels leave the latter to deposit their eggs in the sea. Eels are notoriously hard to kill, but it would seem that this would not be sufficient to protect them in sea-water from the osmotic power of salt if they had no other means of defense. . . . An instance cited by Paul Regnard is instructive. He says: 'When Paul Bert made his study of the influence of the sea-water on eels, he noticed that some of them died, while others lived. Much perplexed, he sought the reason for this difference and found that all those that he put into the sea-water himself lived, while those handled by his laboratory assistant died. The cause was an operative detail. Bert grasped the eels with tongs and deposited them in the salt water. The assistant tried to handle them, and afterward put them into a net, struggling with them and so removing the covering of mucus on their bodies, which protected them against the osmotic action of the salt.

"Fish, in passing from salt to fresh water or *vice versa*, adapt themselves little by little to the new medium by passage through estuaries where the degree of salt is intermediate. Experimentally the conditions may be reproduced by increasing or diminishing the saltness; the trick is to proceed slowly and progres-

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sively. For instance, gold-fish may be accustomed to live in salt water, which explains their occurrence even in the Baltic and the Caspian. These adaptations may take place in the same individual, or, better still, in his descendants; it is an almost general fact that the progeny of a creature resist a new environment better than the parents. Thus, if we salt progressively fresh water containing daphniidæ, these small crustaceans will finally die, but if we wait a few days the eggs will hatch and the young will thrive as if nothing had happened."

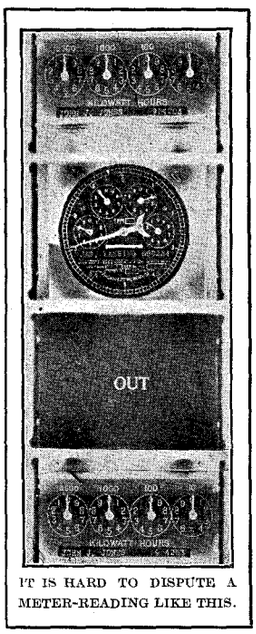
What is true in the animal world appears to follow in the vegetable kingdom. Mr. Coupin explains that—

"There are, to be sure, species such as the zosteras and most of the red seaweeds that are utterly unable to live out of seawater; but, on the other hand, there are some that exhibit a large tolerance. This has already been demonstrated for some of the blue seaweeds, and it is still more noticeable with the diatoms, a large number of species of which thrive as well in fresh water as in salt.

"As for the bacteria, despite the fact that they would seem to be as badly protected as possible, they exhibit great adaptation to salt. Thus, marine bacteria may live as well in water containing only one-fifth of 1 per cent. of sodium as in water with 16 per cent., or six times as much as in the Atlantic Ocean."

THE FLY'S WINTER QUARTERS

IT IS CUSTOMARILY believed that flies survive through the winter by taking refuge in warmed houses, and that the great broods of each summer are thus the offspring of adult survivors of the last year's brood. Dr. Henry Skinner, of Philadelphia, who has made a study of the subject, asserts in *The Entomological News* (Philadelphia) that there is not a particle of evidence to support this view. According to Dr. Skinner, the fly lives throughout the winter in the pupal, or grub, stage, not as a developed insect. This theory was first advanced by this writer two years ago, in the journal just named, in which he noted that no authors who believed that adult flies live through the winter and breed in the spring had actually seen adult flies alive at the end of the winter season. All flies caught and examined by the writer in early spring have been clearly newly developed specimens, never old ones that dated from the previous season. Renewed evidence of this view has lately been obtained in England by Dr. Copeman and Mr. Austen, as noted in Dr. Skinner's article named above. He says:



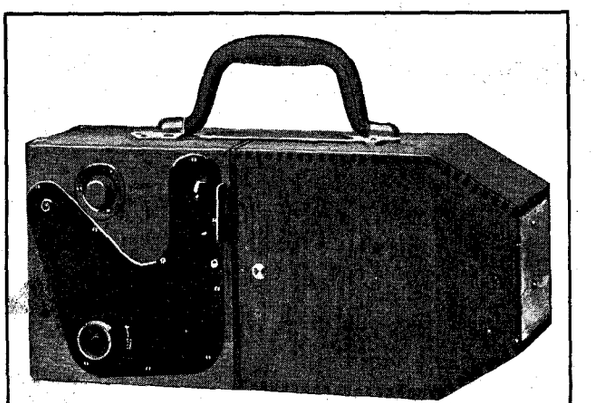
IT IS HARD TO DISPUTE A METER-READING LIKE THIS.

"They sent out appeals for specimens, to be published in certain journals. . . . From January 19 to April 27 they received fifty-eight consignments of flies, representing fifteen species. They gave an extensive tabulated report of the specimens received, which is very interesting and instructive. Their summary and conclusion are as follows: 'It will be seen from the appendix that the results obtained afford no support to the belief that house-flies hibernate in this country [England] in the adult state. . . . It is difficult to resist the conclusion that, did the house-fly really hibernate in the adult state, some evidence of the fact must have been obtained. The idea suggests itself that the relative lateness of the season at which house-flies annually become abundant may be due to the smallness of the number of individuals that, in an active condition, survive the winter in houses and other buildings, altho it must be admitted that as yet [there is] nothing in the shape of proof that female house-flies found alive at the end of winter actually survive until oviposition takes place.' They say, in conclusion: 'It would appear that the customary explanation of the perpetuation of the house-fly from year to year has now been fairly tested, and that the evidence obtained fails to support it.'

"On February 15 of the present year the windows of the Entomological Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia were opened on account of the mild weather, and house-flies came in. Previous to this date no flies were seen in the rooms. . . . Some were netted and killed in a cyanid-bottle and some were 'swatted.' . . . . .

"It is significant that no hibernated specimens were seen; also that a freshly emerged male was taken. It is, therefore, a fact that house-flies of both sexes emerge from pupæ in the late winter or early spring and that these flies are capable of producing the heavy summer broods. These facts show how little we really knew about this very common insect in relation to hibernation, and there is still much to be known and put on a firm basis. It is hardly worth while to speculate in regard to the living through of some females capable of oviposition in the spring. This awaits exact observation. It will also be of value to look for living pupæ in the winter and early spring."

Sanitarians, Dr. Skinner notes, have accepted the hibernation theory, and recommend killing all the flies seen in the early spring, which, they say, are all hibernating females about to lay their eggs. In this way they hope to cut off the egg-supply in its incipiency. Obviously if Dr. Skinner is right, this will not suffice to exterminate the fly. It will be necessary to find the grubs and destroy them if we are to prevent the multiplication of the spring brood. Mere "swatting" will not do the business.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electrical World," New York.

A VERACIOUS INSPECTOR—A CAMERA FOR READING METERS.

TO PHOTOGRAPH METER-RECORDS—A special camera for the use of men on meter-reading routes is described in the "New Apparatus" department of *The Electrical World* (New York). By its aid the men are enabled to bring into the gas or electric office at the close of the day's work photographic evidence of the positions of the dial-pointers on the meters of the customers visited. Says the paper just named:

"To 'take' the reading, the meter man simply holds the camera-opening against the meter dial-glass and presses a lever, which automatically opens the shutter for a definite period and at the same time lights four small battery-operated lamps to illuminate the meter-dial. After each exposure is made, the shutter is locked and can not be operated again until the film-roll has been advanced to the position for the next picture. The device can also be used as a hand-lantern in dark passageways by pressing the lever part of the way down without operating the shutter. . . . The 'film' on which the pictures are taken consists of an emulsion on opaque paper, which is backed up with a white coating that makes details of the developed film show up clearly altho reversed right and left, mirror-fashion. This reversed film is then examined by mounting the rolls in a special stand and reading the reflection in a mirror. As the customer's name and meter-number are marked on each dial, the photograph leaves no doubt of the identity of the reading. If the customer is 'out,' the meter man notes this fact on a card and photographs it for his film-record."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

THE ROMANCE OF MAKING THE "MOVIES"

THE WHOLE UNIVERSE, or as much of it as he can reach, is enlisted by the latter-day "movie" director as his ally, for no part of the world is free from his invasion if he sets out to find the necessary and proper background for his story. When a town does not exist he builds it for himself, as we see by the description of Inceville, in California, written

THE ACTOR CAUGHT—

Mr. Faversham is enacting a movie scene for the camera as the

by Henry MacMahon for the New York *Evening Post*. Five or six years ago, as he reminds us, picture-making was done with the aid of a few score of costumes, as many properties, a couple of interior sets, and a few hundred dollars' worth of equipment to be set up in prepared locations. "Now, however, the producer feels the necessity of putting forth a product as accurate, artistic, and atmospheric as anything presented by literature or drama." The curiosity of the public can be enlisted by extraordinary efforts; but the producer must be on his guard against anachronisms, since the public's sense of historical values has grown with his avidity for the remote, the foreign, the bizarre, and the curious. Inceville has everything, declares Mr. MacMahon:

"Palaces and cottages; an enormous transportation department; a farm, a navy, a Wild West ranch, a commissary, an electric plant and sea-water pumping-station, École des Beaux-Arts for oils and water-color, a dressmaking establishment, a department of military engineering, sappers, miners, and pioneers for the battle-pieces; a library and a museum, aids of the official historians and antiquarians; a carpentry and cabinet-shop for the large indoor construction—these are just a few of the establishments I noticed in a rapid survey of the ground."

This village lies in a cañon that debouches down to the Pacific Ocean about four miles north of Santa Monica:

"It has no connection with the outside world except a very bad and dusty coast road over which automobiles and horse-vehicles travel all day long. There is a saying you can get anything you want at Inceville, for its activities are as complete as the modern city, despite the fact that it possesses only a few hundred inhabitants. The overhead expense of running Inceville is about the same as that of running a great daily newspaper. A dozen productions are under way at once.

"While I was walking on the beach in front of the cañon, I noticed several pirate kings stealing one of Mr. Tom Ince's beautiful heroines who had unwisely gone to take a dip in the surf. They loaded her into a life-boat, and half-a-dozen pairs of arms shoved it into the Pacific while the rattle of musketry played around from the hero up on the cliff who was trying to stop them without killing his unfortunate bride. Going to the hilltop, I saw great cavalcades of cowboys headed by the redoubtable W. S. Hart, whom some folk will remember as the erstwhile hero of 'Ben Hur' of the legitimate stage, and then as *Cash Hawkins* in 'The Squaw Man.'

"Out over the crest of the ridge was Billie Burke riding a pony straight-saddle and accompanied by Thomas H. Ince, William H. Thompson, and others on their way to a mountain cabin supposed to be placed in the highlands of Scotland. In another part of the grounds was Katharine Kaelred busily 'vampiring' House Peters, who was slipping from the grasp of Clara Williams. In the studio-enclosures proper actors were making up for expeditions in 'India,' 'China,' the 'European War-Front,' and the 'Days of Chivalry.'"

A curious development of the picture-making business is then told by the writer. It is only possible, of course, in the neighborhood of the movie plant, but as Los Angeles has a practical monopoly of these industries her citizens have the advantages of this novel variety of entertainment:

"Already in Los Angeles they have discovered that the staging of the big moments in the picture-plays is many times as spectacular as any other outdoor entertainment in the world. The trolley companies use the big events as a magnet to bring the crowds to the Pacific Coast Beach. One sees on the bill-boards that the nineteenth episode of 'The Diamond from the Sky' is to be staged on the ocean opposite Santa Monica. The next Saturday perhaps a quarter of a million people will crowd every corner of the long cliff overlooking the Pacific, while directly in front of the camera-eye the aquatic and aeroplaning heroes and heroines of the serial will enact their thrilling parts.

"A motion-picture firm's menagerie in Los Angeles fulfils many of the uses of the Bronx Zoological Garden here. The principal difference is that an admission-fee is charged just to look at the animals there. But when pictures of them are in the making, a regular theatrical scale of prices is charged. Another instance was the staging of the bull-fight for the Geraldine Farrar picturization of 'Carmen.' A big arena was used, surrounded by many thousands of sittings. The camera-eye got the scene for 'Carmen,' and the promoters reaped additional harvest from the good fat prices paid by Angelenos to look on an actual spectacle in a bull-ring.

"There is always some excitement in the Greater Filmland, which customarily extends thirty miles around Los Angeles, and sometimes lengthens to three or four hundred miles, as the exigencies of the different directors require. There are 'fans' who run (or rather motor) to these exciting events, as 'vamps' in the East run to fires. One of the specialties of motion-picture companies is fire—almost as important in the film-world as battle."

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A NEW PERIL FOR LITERATURE

THAT THE WAR was a threatening peril to the literature of the future was felt by many even in the early days of strife. The effect upon contemporary production is now manifest; writers, when not occupied with war-themes, are scarcely occupied with letters at all. They can not induce the necessary tranquillity of mind for literary production. That the war would have any retrospective effect upon the tales and heroes of romance would hardly have been apprehended, yet this is the implication of some words of Mr. Sidney Low in the London *Standard*. Tales that have stirred our pulses and aroused our admiration now seem to pale and grow tame in comparison with those coming from the battle-field of to-day. "There is hardly a memorable achievement of heroism or self-sacrifice in the records of the past, such as whole peoples treasure among their noblest memories, that is not equaled or surpassed once a week," says Mr. Low, adding:

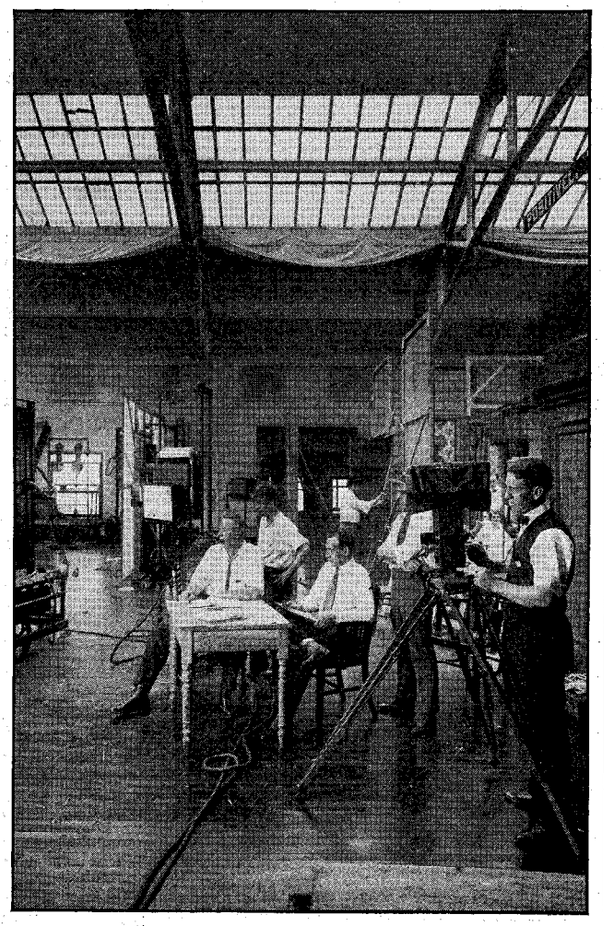
"The Spartans at Thermopylæ were no whit more valiant than the men of any one of a score of British line regiments which have gone forward to certain death against barbed wire and machine guns. Is there anything in Greek, or Roman, or medieval warfare to excel the obstinate endurance and fiery valor of the Australians and New-Zealanders among the blood-stained gullies of Gallipoli? Did any champion of romance perform a feat of more incredible daring and skill than that of Sergeant O'Leary? Or the three men of Battery L of the R. H. A. who fought their single gun when all their comrades were killed or wounded, and silenced an enemy battery with it? Is there an episode in the old ballads of the Norse sagas more thrilling than the story of the two sergeants who captured a German trench on their own account, killing and wounding ten of the enemy and taking sixteen prisoners? Or of the bomber who held up a trench single-handed and terrorized fifty Germans into quiescence until his comrades came up and captured them?"

Mr. Low does not confine his admiration to men of his own side. Men in all the armies, he says, "Allied and hostile, are performing exploits, almost unnoticed, that in the past would have made them immortal." Heroism is so common now that it is sheer accident if the names of the heroes ever get known. We read:

"'After 'im!' said a wounded British soldier when they offered him water, pointing to a still more desperately injured German. I like that cockney 'After 'im' as well as Sir Philip Sidney's flowing phrase, 'Thy necessity is greater than mine.' The deed was the same; but not the reward. Dithyrambics have been penned over the hero of Zutphen; but that other hero of the common people—one does not even know his name nor what became of him. Perhaps he is lying under the clay somewhere in France; perhaps—let us hope it!—he will outlive the war, and go back again to bus-driving or ticket-punching somewhere in England, and never even suspect that if he had been a knight and an Elizabethan he would have been held up as the mirror of chivalry for three centuries. Chivalry is cheaper now than it was in the Tudor days or any other. 'We boast ourselves better men than the fathers before us,' says one of the heroes in Homer. We may do so without vainglory. Consider those same Homeric heroes, whom the world has admired for two thousand years: our old friend the swift-footed Achilles, the godlike Hector, the many-wiled Ulysses, and the rest. What a lot of working up they required before they exposed themselves to danger—invocations to the gods, long speeches, and so forth—and what a fuss they made about dying! Our folk go out to death with a cigaret between their teeth, and meet it with a smile: to death that comes in shapes a hundredfold more appalling than ever it could have assumed upon the windy plains of Troy, where they fought with spears and arrows—death by poison-gas and liquid-fire and high explosives, death by torture and intolerable agony. Modern heroes endure it all—and make no heroics over it.

"By sea and land the toll is heavier, the risks far greater, than in the past. We are proud of that fine episode of the *Birkenhead;* we used to think it unique, perhaps incapable of repetition. But in these days we have the case repeated again and again, in battle-ships, cruisers, submarines, trawlers—yes, and passenger-ships, too, with women and little children on board. In the sea-battles of the past they fought half a day till the decks were swimming with blood, and at the last, 'slowly and majestically,' the *Vengeur* or the *Chesapeake*, or whatever it was, settled down with the flag still flying and the guns firing. But in our sea-fights and sea-raids it is all over in five minutes, and the *Good Hope* or the *Scharnhorst* goes under and drowns a thousand men before they can say a prayer. There is no hope for the vanquished ship in a modern naval engagement. Yet men go into action as cheerfully as the bluejackets of Nelson. Think of the stokers steadily wielding the shovel in their inferno below deck when the next minute may leave them scalded to death or roasted alive! Think of the aviators and what they dare and do! Think even of those pirates of the *U*-boats, and the risks they run as they pursue their murderous trade in their submerged nutshells. The modern nerve is equal to it all."

It is the "modern nerve" which to Mr. Low explains all,



IN THE ACT.

staff direct and register what seems to be a very solemn moment.

and the amazing thing is that "before the war hardly anybody would have predicted anything of the kind." Indeed—

"We used to hear much of decadence and degeneration. It was common talk that our oversensitized population, educated and pleasure-loving, softened by luxury and comfort, would never bear the shock and strain of warfare like their rougher forefathers. Nobody imagined they would bear them much better. Especially was it thought that the 'poor little town-bred people' would fail in the hour of trial. But they have not done so. In the prime virtues of the soldier, and particularly in courage and endurance, there has been little to choose among the various nations and social classes represented in this Bloody Assize of the East and West. The townsmen come out as well as the warriors of field and farm and prairie and mountain. The clerks and waiters of Paris, the Lancashire mill-hands, the shop-assistants and mechanics of London and Liverpool, are as enduring and venturesome, as stanch to face bullet and bayonet, as the men from the Russian villages, the Servian valleys, the Australian sheep-runs, or the Canadian ranches. London Scottish, H. A. C., Westminsters, and others of our

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Territorial and Regular regiments have shown that the open-air life is not the only school for valor: it can be acquired also in the office and the warehouse, in the stock exchange, and at the teacher's desk. Urban conditions have not sapped the manhood of the race, as so many believed. The town may or may not have diminished our virtues. It certainly has not destroyed our nerves.

"It is not only the soldiers who illustrate this striking and unexpected truth. The civilians, too, young and old, men, women, and children, show themselves in the presence of danger much less 'jumpy' than their critics and censors would have anticipated. Take the *Zeppelin*-raids. Who could have predicted that they would have been taken as they have been? The Germans expected that when they began to rain down bombs, the inhabitants would be thrown into the direst panic. The expectation was not wholly unreasonable: two years ago if any of us had sat down and called up before our mind the happenings of the past fortnight, we might have pictured scenes of wild confusion. But the raided district has never for a moment lost its head, or exhibited any noticeable symptom of trepidation. It took its overhead bombardment with the utmost coolness, even with levity. . . . On the night that follows a raid, persons sat up all night, not from fear, but curiosity, anxious not to miss an item of the entertainment if it should be repeated. The tragic incidents which had occurred—the deaths, the woundings—were well enough known, but nobody dwelt upon them. It seemed to me as if this indifference was excessive, an indication of the frivolity which has taken such deep root among us that we are almost incapable of serious thought or sustained emotion. But if we are more frivolous than our ancestors, we are assuredly not more timid. The war has shown that the industrial societies of modern Europe have quite as good nerves and quite as much physical courage as any community of hunters and herdsmen. To the confusion of the theorists it appears that Western civilization produces a human type more likely to fail from brutality and violence than from the weakness that can not face pain and danger."

GERMAN VIEWS OF FRENCH WAR-LITERATURE

THE ADVICE of a German professor to his class to keep dissension and recrimination from the realm of the intellect, noted in our issue for August 14, seems to bear fruit among the writers for the press also. At least two of these critics deal in a fair and impartial manner with French prose and poetry published since the war began and directly inspired by it. The *Literarische Echo* (Berlin) of September 15 collects some such comments under the title "French Literature in the War-Year." Karl Lahm, writing in the Strassburg *Post*, gives it as his opinion that the only French novel thus far inspired by the war not destined to speedy oblivion is Marcelle Tinayre's "La Veillée des Armes," which in the guise of a story of two lovers gives a history of the first days of mobilization in Paris. He mentions the war-stories of Maurice Barrès and René Bazin, but declares that the only genuine "war-book" is Charles le Goffic's "Dixmude," of which he writes:

"It takes us into the midst of the fighting in the trenches, and that, too, at the spot where it raged the wildest, after Antwerp, when the French marines, under Rear-Admiral Ronarc, sought step by step to stem the onrush of the victorious Germans. The author witnessed the battle from a near-by point, questioned the survivors . . . and relates with both verve and imaginative power many inspiring epic deeds. Our bluejackets from the waterside likewise achieved deeds as valiant, or more so, for it is well known that they were assembled in the marine division between Mechlin and Antwerp, and then rushed against Dixmude. Le Goffic was awarded a very handsome prize by the French Academy."

An interesting distinction between the French and the German lyric is drawn by Felix Stössinger, writing in the Sunday edition of the Königsberg *Hartungsche Zeitung*. After praising two sonnets of Rostand as particularly fine, and referring to the significance of the revival of the war-song in Montmartre, he says:

"If we ignore all those songs that are only versified vulgarity the French war-lyric does not differ from the French peace-lyric, which is the precise opposite to what we (Germans) call lyric poetry. With us the lyric springs from the deepest impulses of love and gratitude, and its characteristic expression has always in it something of piety.

"The preference of French poetry, on the contrary, aside from certain eminent exceptions which prove the rule, is for that which is intellectual, graceful, figurative, and pathetic. And just as the worst German poems, therefore, are at least sentimental, so the worst French poems are at least lively or witty.

"War has seldom been favorable to the production of German lyric poetry. But French lyric poetry has always had the most admirable relationship to the external, to the political world. War and society have in every era so inspired the French as to be the source of an entire literature. The writer espoused a cause, but even in his songs was pathetic or satirical.

"Great epochs have given birth to a complete literature—one needs but recall the *mazarinades*. For this reason France not only possesses a social drama existent for centuries, but also a body of political and military lyric poetry. The 'militaristic' Germans, however, show in their art and in their lyric verse that love and peace penetrate their souls more profoundly and more purely than is true of the French. There, and not here, does art find in politics and war objects of passionate pursuit."

ON HAPPY ENDINGS

THE CHICKEN-HEARTEDNESS of the public has long been the excuse put forward for the illogic of many playwrights. People are supposed unwilling to tolerate anything but "happy endings," whatever the logic of the situation. Is not a war-play just now languishing because, as some aver, it has a depressing epilog, as tho war could have anything else? Pinero has lately inspired the newspapers to columns of amazed and wondering comment because he has tried two endings to his latest play, "The Big Drum," the second being a sop to the public's supposed concern against their own wounded feelings. "The Big Drum," it is said, will likely come to us this season, and *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York) tells us we shall probably have the unhappy ending. Is it because we are less squeamish than our British cousins, or because Pinero could not stand another continent's jibes? For, in spite of the public's supposed preferences, they have not seemed to relish this blatant catering. The London *Evening Standard* prints "an earlier case" of differences over "happy endings" from the pen of one of *Punch's* clever writers, Mr. E. V. Lucas. It is in the form of two letters, one from Edward Alleyn, actor and manager of the Globe playhouse, to one William Shakespeare, and the answer thereto. No comment seems necessary. Here is the first:

"DEARE WILL—If thou lovest me I prithee come at once to ye 'Mermaid' on receipt of this letter, for I have matters of greave import to ponder with thee. Last night's performance of thy excellent new play, 'Romeo and Juliet,' was, as thou knowest, not such a success as we were hoping, and from what I have learned by my scouts this morning ye critics at ye taverns find ye fault to be solely ye sadness of ye last acte. All else is right, they say, but that is wrong indeed. There is truly too much gloom packed there, as I have ever felt, and I implore thee to consider a happier ending. What could be simpler to thy genius—and I have ever held, Will, against all kinds of detractors, that genius is the word for it—than to fling *Romeo* and *Juliet* into each other's arms, as they and *Friar Laurence* had planned? Where is the advantage of frustrating ye excellent scheme of ye potion and making people miserable? All folks like to be merry rather than melancholy, and why should we not humour them? If thou makest this trifling change we can bring down ye courtain on ye wedding-bells, and so ensure for ourselves—for thee, Will, and me—heavy purses.

"I would not write to thee in these terms were there any disloyalty to thy art at stake. I hope that thou knowest me too well to think that. But there is none, Will, I swear to thee. Mirth is as natural as melancholy, and thou hast racked thy audience enough to satisfy ye needs of ye tragic muse. Let there be joy at ye close.

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"And while we discuss this new ending, which I am sure thou wilt write, may I say that since *Mercutio* is a sympathetic character couldst thou not, at ye same time, manifest that his wound after all was only a scratche, and bring him in at ye end with a few good gagges? And I would counsel also ye public reconciling of ye houses of Montagu and Capulet to make ye thing complete and rejoice every person in ye house and all ye critics too.

"Lay these matters to heart, deare Will, and tell ye messenger who waits that I am to look to see thee at ye 'Mermaid' right soon with ye alterations all made.—Thy loving friend,

"E. ALLEYN."

And here is the answer:

"DEARE NED,—I will see thee d——d first.

"W. SHAKSPEARE."

A BRITISH "DRIVE" AT GERMAN MUSIC

THAT IRREPRESSIBLE AUTOCRAT of the paint-brush, James McNeil Whistler, had a way of impressing his points. "I'm not arguing with you; I'm simply telling you!" was one of his famous methods of driving home the argument. There is a writer in the London *Daily Mail* who begins in almost the same phrase. "I am not going to argue," he says; "I am merely about to state some facts, and allow reasoning people to deduce their own conclusion therefrom." The reader will be left to decide whether his "facts" are facts or only opinions, since what he proceeds to "expose" is the pernicious influence of German music. A nation, he begins by asserting, expresses its ideals more by its music than by its religion, literature, art, or commerce, and for proof of this he cites the Jew. "His music is always grave, melodic, kind, and sad. The emotions it arouses are such as speak of trials borne for ages yet possibly never to be overcome, certainly never to be forgotten." To the writer, who signs the rather Germanic name of Charles Vidal Diehl, "the influence of modern Hun music has always appeared pernicious." He takes the case of two composers only, Strauss and Wagner, overlooking the wide range of German song-writers, which is valued by the modern concert-singer beyond the song-literature of almost any other country. Nevertheless, we give his words to point the changing temper of feeling induced by the war. Saint-Saëns, the French musician, has already been outspoken in repudiating German music, but this is the first instance we recall of such repudiation in England. Mr. Diehl declares:

"I will start building the barrier against this section of the invasion of civilization by asking every one whether it is either right or wise that we should allow this state of things to persist now, and to flame out again in its full virulence at the end of the war. My answer must be that it is neither right nor politic, and I hope when I have detailed a few facts it will be that of every conscientious lover of harmony. . . . . .

"Music, we know because we feel, expresses emotion in sound. And what are the emotions chosen by the two Richards, Wagner and Strauss, to be exprest with all the wonder of their debased skill? Self-worship, brutism, and naked license. We have been weak in our resistance because we have permitted a few decadents in our midst to guide our destiny. The invasion of the music of the modern Hun during the past forty years has had more effect in debasing character than if he had conquered the world he coveted by the force of arms he is now wielding with such savage licentiousness.

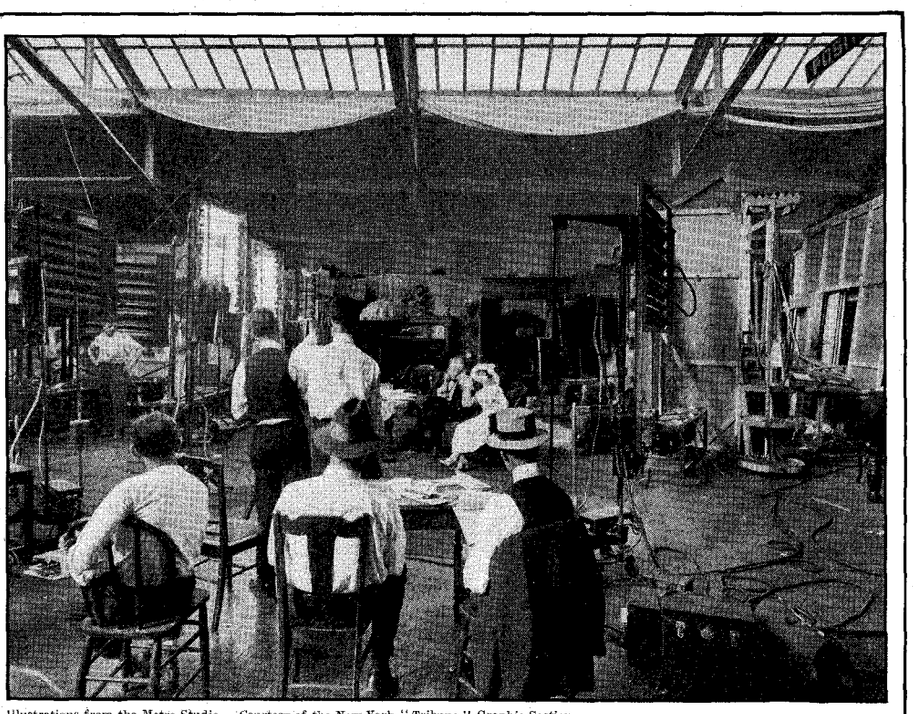
"It is back in the mid-Victorian days that this music first came to us with its hideous suggestion that purity of thought was not necessary to the intellectual. In 'Lohengrin' Wagner forced upon us his disgusting prelude to the third act, the meaning of which could not be put into words by any self-respecting writer. His outlook on existence was admittedly a depraved one; that of his successors has been rather more so.

"I must say it is not within me to hate any one; I can only feel sorry for evil-doers. We would all far rather the brute beast took the life we possest than destroy the little goodness that is our only treasure. Thus to me the announcement that a huge program of Hun music is to be inflicted on Brussels during the coming six months bears a more sinister import than did the piteous accounts of the ravaging of Belgium and its people with the horrors of blood and fire a year ago. It is a part of a gigantic effort the Huns are making to debase the minds of those Belgians who are in their servitude. They may refuse to listen to the Hun music, but the effort is significant enough in all conscience. Its possible effect is calculated with the acumen of the super-educated beast. So far as we are concerned no one can suggest that there is any necessity for the German vice-music still being played, to the shame of our God-given souls, every day all over the country. It is a suppurating sore which should be burned out of our national life. There is still time for a cure. The treatment I propose may appear drastic, but it is the only one: Root and branch, modern German music must be ostracized—never seen and never heard. We read enough of devilry and lewdness every day; we do not need to have it thrust into our ears as well as before our eyes.

"Who will help? I have no power, no influence. I am only one small voice speaking, as far as I am able, what a multitude are feeling but have no opportunity of saying.

"By all means let us have the music of the national schools which provide nobility of thought, the virile British, the piquant Spanish—a veritable unexplored region of delight to the majority of our people—the charming French, the fervid Italian, the imposing Russian, the melodic Scandinavian, and the passionate Polish; but let us properly despise the contortions of the Hunnish mind.

"We must burn it and refuse to hear it. Above all, we must determine that our children shall know nothing of the existence of this evil-minded insanity."



Illustrations from the Metro Studio. Courtesy of the New York "Tribune" Graphic Section.

IN THE WELTER OF THE MOVIE STUDIO.

The actors, surrounded by a tangle of machinery, play only to the producing staff.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EUCKEN'S RECONCILIATION OF CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

THE SURPRIZE that American readers have experienced over Professor Eucken's writings in defense of war has not been unsuspected by the eminent philosopher of Jena. This is proved by the fact that he makes a direct explanation to his audience on this side of the Atlantic in *The Methodist Review* (Nashville, October), acknowledging that those who are familiar with his devotion to the task of "an enrichment of life and the strengthening of Christianity in the modern world" must wonder that he now defends the

Reproduced by permission of "Puck," New York.

"SIX DAYS SHALT THOU LABOR."

PEACE—"Can't you do anything for me, sir?"

DEALER IN WAR-SUPPLIES—"Sure I can; come around on Sunday, and I will pray for you." —Nelson Greene in *Puck*.

justice of Germany's cause with all his energy and that he is with his people with all his heart in this war. At first sight, it is conceded, one might adjudge him false to himself in this course; but such a verdict would be far from just, argues Professor Eucken, altho the problem is not so simple as it would seem. War in itself is wrong, he tells us, but "even from the point of view of Christianity, there is such a thing as a just war." He calls to mind, by way of instance, our own War of the Revolution. So in looking at the question of war, we are advised, Christians should "not condemn all the combatants indiscriminately," but ought "to form a conscientious judgment" of the right and wrong side. To be sure, Christianity, with its proclamation of "the Kingdom of God as a kingdom of love . . . aims to abolish all harshness from the souls of men, and can not endure hostility." Yet while Christianity placed this high ideal before mankind, Christianity was fully aware, we are told, of "the great distance that separates humanity as it actually is from the perfection of such an ideal." Nor could it fail to recognize that in a world of "passion, selfishness, and iniquity, it was impossible to realize immediately that condition of love, meekness, and mercy." We read then:

"If it had insisted upon such an immediate execution of its plan, it would have given free play to all the evil in human nature, and it would furthermore have been obliged to forbid all punishment and all criminal law as contrary to the law of Christian love. Now inasmuch as wickedness and passion are not limited to private life, but extend also into the relations of races with one another and are then particularly dangerous, the problem of war necessarily arises. The great teachers of the Church, as, for example, Luther, busied themselves much with this problem, and altho they saw plainly a great evil in war, they by no means rejected all participation in war, all entrance into armed conflict, as unchristian.

"Only a sentimental, feeble Christianity can shut its eyes to such questions and content itself with lamenting over the depravity in the world; a virile Christianity that does not exhaust itself in little conventicles, but aims, on the contrary, to permeate the life of the world, must be a help and support for man in these questions too. Such a Christianity will surely deprecate war in itself. It will reject unconditionally all naturalistic glorification of war as a means to the development of power. It will be convinced that every war in the last analysis is a matter of guilt; but its ethical judgment on the combatants will depend strictly upon the location of the guilt. Christianity will condemn as immoral a war which has its roots in covetousness, in love of conquest, or in envy, with the same resoluteness that it passes a favorable ethical judgment on a people that defends itself against injustice and protects its holy possessions."

The latter is Germany's case in the present war, Professor Eucken claims, and he asks whether it was "unjust" war when the Netherlands "took up arms to defend their independence and their Protestant faith against Spanish oppression," or was "America's War of Independence, leading to her present greatness, a violation of morality and Christianity"? The man who condemns war of all kinds, observes Professor Eucken, "must consider this War of Independence a great wrong along with the rest." At the same time he is careful to point out that in adopting a fair and reasonable attitude toward any war the trouble lies in ascertaining "for which combatant the war is a just one." Owing to his limitations of space, he does not attempt to treat this matter as far as the war of to-day is concerned, but he does say: "We Germans are unanimous in the conviction that we did not desire this war, but that it was, on the contrary, forced upon us by our enemies." Yet the Germans do understand that "the neutral must behave reservedly," and that he has "an undisputed right to exercise independent criticism concerning all matters brought to his attention." But—

"It is, however, demanded of him, particularly if he is a person of Christian convictions, that he shall give both sides the same treatment; that he shall not take sides without a thoroughgoing examination of the evidence; that, in particular, he shall not accept all the falsifications and slanders now directed against us Germans by our opponents. If he is nevertheless guilty of this fault, he is merely helping to intensify the bitterness and hate which separate races. A careful examination of facts in their relations and a conscientious decision is the duty of every earnest man in this matter.

"Neutrality in deed is, however, a still greater duty than neutrality in judgment; and on this point we Germans are obliged to raise an earnest protest against America. From no neutral country do we hear peace so glorified and the blessings of peace so praised as in America, but no neutral country is to-day doing so much to prolong the war as this very America is doing. It is doing this by means of the delivery of gigantic supplies of arms and munitions of war to our opponents. Whoever, therefore, really desires peace, as distinguished from one who merely goes about with the word peace in his mouth, should insist with all resoluteness that such supplies shall no longer be delivered. He ought not to suffer the interests of a few manufacturers to put America's profession of neutrality

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and love of justice in doubt. Christian conviction condemns nothing more flatly than insincerity; and it certainly betokens a lack of sincerity to eulogize peace and at the same time to furnish the means for the prolongation of the war. The reputation and standing of America in the civilized world require that such insincerity be energetically repudiated and disproved."

In a foot-note subjoined to the article, the editor of *The Methodist Review* remarks that it is of "the highest value as indicating the point of view and feelings of such a representative German as Professor Eucken, together with his naive idea of the simple way of settling the vexed question of the sale of munitions of war to a belligerent nation by the citizens of a neutral nation." Moreover, the editor adds, the article shows Professor Eucken's "increasingly cordial attitude toward Christianity and his appreciation of its meaning for the civilization of the future."

SALVATIONIST WAR-THEOLOGY

THERE ARE SOMETHING like 40,000 Salvationists in the British Army, 20,000 of them out-and-outers and 20,000 adherents. These figures are furnished to Mr. Harold Begbie by Bramwell Booth, the present head of the Salvation Army. Some are naturally troubled in their souls by having to kill. One of them mentioned this difficulty and another Salvationist made answer: "Look here, what you've got to do is this: you've got to do your duty to God and King and country. If, in the course of doing that duty, you happen to kill your fellow man, that's no affair of yours." Mr. Begbie, who interviewed the head Salvationist for the London *Daily Chronicle*, reports him as declaring that the war has strengthened the spirit of internationalism, and hence affected the international character of the Salvation Army:

"Throughout the neutral nations there is a fresh enthusiasm for the Army; and in Germany itself the Salvation Army is expressing a renewed loyalty to the international idea. Some of the relief-work in Germany is administered through the Salvation Army, and altho the German Government has naturally called up a great number of our German people, still they have left a considerable body of the men whose services in the administration of charity—feeding starving children and so on—are felt to be valuable. In Belgium all our officers, with only two exceptions, are at their posts. Meetings are held, relief-work is going on; but the meetings are now of a strange character—there is no singing. Those poor people can't summon up enough joy to sing. It moves me to tears."

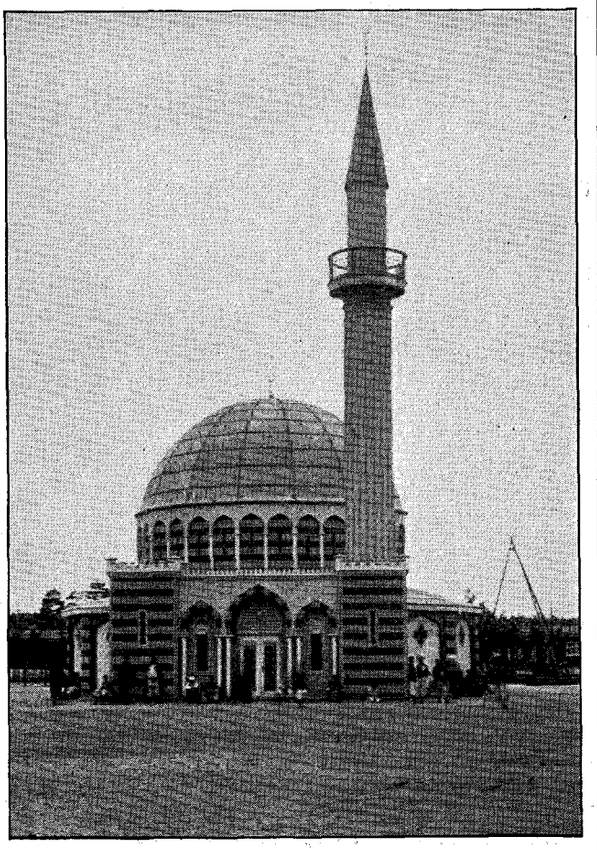
Mr. Booth's internationalism is perhaps illustrated by his analysis of the causes of the war:

"Wars come about through a certain state of society. It's no use saying Germany wants world-dominion. Every nation wants something very much like that. Every nation in its policy affirms the heretical principles of materialism. Almost everybody you meet is descended from some thumping viking! No; men of all nations, our own as well as others, have forgotten God. They are materialists. They don't believe in the Divine. They are after prosperity, and their only god is Mammon. Nothing can save them but a return to God. Men say that after the war all will be changed, and when you press them you find they are speaking of political changes—Socialism, and the rest. But there's an old saying in the North of Scotland, 'New boat, old rocks.' No political changes can bring the millennium. No internationalizing of labor can prevent strikes and wars. What you want in your boat, new or old, is a captain; and unless you have got the Almighty on the bridge you'll go to pieces on the very same rocks which made shipwreck of your former state. . . . . .

"Oh, but what an opportunity for the churches! It's not a part of my religion to decry other religions, but I can't help feeling that too many of the churches, instead of using this war as an opportunity to convert men to the religion of Jesus Christ, are only struggling to associate their particular branch of the Church with the patriotism of the moment. I want to see an immense crusade against sin. I want a fiery crusade against national apostasy. I want to see this great nation converted to God."

There are worse things in the world than war, according to Mr. Booth, and the world doesn't, as a consequence, speak of them as "evidence against faith in a Supreme Being":

"This war is nothing like so devastating in its effects as the drink-traffic, or prostitution, or commercial oppression. Wouldn't you accept such a war as this once in every hundred years, horrible as it is, if by so doing you could get rid for ever of the destruction—destruction of bodies and souls, destruction of lands and houses—wrought by drink, prostitution, and sweating? People who accepted without a murmur the atrocious suffering



THE KAISER'S NEW MOSQUE,

Built at Wuensdorf for Moslem prisoners by their German captors.

caused by these enemies of the human race suddenly wake up now and ask: How can you believe in a God with Christians killing Christians and Europe deluged with blood? Has Christian never killed Christian till now? What nonsense they talk! This war is nothing—nothing compared with the murderous destruction of sin. God does not work like an autocrat in the moral sphere. God is omnipotent; but omnipotence can not make five of two and two, or make a lie a truth. Why does God permit this war? Why does he permit sin? God is not responsible for sin, and he is not responsible for war. Man is responsible. And war is here, spreading anguish, destitution, wretchedness, and sorrow incalculable, from the very same cause which allows sin to work a worse havoc among the human race.

"Let me give you an idea of the Salvation-Army creed by narrating an incident from France. Two ladies sang recently at an entertainment given in one of the huts. They were rather elaborately gowned, and they sang the usual vulgar songs from contemporary comic operas. At the conclusion of the entertainment a young sergeant was called upon to propose a vote of thanks. He fulfilled this duty quite civilly, but added: 'At the same time, I should like to say that many of us would have preferred songs which would have given us something to think about on our way up to the front.' To the Salvationist, the singing of such songs in the face of death, and in the midst of suffering and pain, is simply unthinkable. . . . Don't people realize that the British Army is largely made up now of men who have enlisted for the highest motives? Would Cromwell's soldiers have fought better if fashionable women had sung comic songs to them?"

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THE PREACHER AND THE DOLLAR

THE EFFECT of Dr. Hillis's misfortunes and his frank public confession will prove "wholesome and illuminating" throughout the ranks of the Christian ministry. So declares *The Christian Century* (Chicago), which points out that the tragedy of Dr. Hillis has often been enacted without the victim of it ever becoming aware of "the undermining of his prophetic powers by the insidious effect of private ambition and the lust of wealth." Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, apparently put to the whole preaching fraternity the question whether a pastor ought to divide his activities so as to engage in enterprises outside his church-work that will supplement the generally insufficient income which that work affords. Dr. Hillis was a large earner and invested his own and other people's money in timber-speculations that turned out badly. The crash of his losses and the great effort outside his pulpit necessary to make them good lead him to see a new light on the minister's duty. To his congregation one morning, after reciting the story of his misfortunes, he said:

"For several years I have been increasingly disturbed lest the little influence I may have had upon some students and young ministers was far from my ideal. I have feared lest I was biasing these young men toward the lecture platform, public life, and prosperity, instead of toward obscure, gentle, tender, Christlike service.

"To these young men I owe this statement—that often I have loved my books more than the poor; I have loved position and office and honor, and sometimes I have thought of my own interests, when every drop of my blood and every ounce of my strength and every thought of my mind belonged to our schools, to the sick, the friendless, the poor, and to the boys and girls, with their eager and hungry minds.

"Often I have had honors offered to me when I should have chosen solitude and dwelt apart and listened to the voice of God and tried to repent. For years I have had a growing conviction that a minister has no right to make money, and does his best work without it. If, therefore, there is anywhere in this wide land a noble boy studying for the Christian ministry who has done me the honor to read my books and sermons, or to listen to my lectures, and who has come to cherish a secular idea of the Christian ministry, let me say to him I deplore that ideal, and that my latest, deepest thought is that there are home missionaries and foreign missionaries and social settlers and neighborhood visitors whose very shoe-latchets I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose.

"At best the longest life is short, all too short, for the noblest of tasks, that of the Christian minister. Great is the influence of the law and medicine; wonderful the task of the jurist and statesman; marvelous the power of the press; great, also, the opportunity of the merchant and manufacturer, who feed and clothe the people; but nothing can be higher than the call to shepherd Christ's poor and weak, and happy the minister who never has interpreted his ministry in terms of intellect alone, or has never secularized his sacred calling, and who, at the end of his life, is able to say: 'Behold these are the sheep thou gavest me, and not one of them is lost.'"

The financial pressure of the present age has brought strong temptation to ministers of the Gospel, points out *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), and some good men have unwittingly been snared by it:

"We have felt for some time that some of our very best evangelists were in special danger, and we have at times feared if some changes were not made in the methods of their support the Church would be confronted with a scandal. There is no question of the integrity of these evangelists, any more than there is of the integrity of Dr. Hillis. The danger arises from the nature of the case, and the enemies of religion are ever ready to take every advantage. Had it been a layman who was passing through Dr. Hillis's trial and he were able to pay all his indebtedness, as we understand Dr. Hillis is, there would be no reflection in the case. But with a minister it is different. We must recognize the difference, and this Dr. Hillis has done in his public statement."

The question whether part of a minister's time should be devoted to the lecture platform does not address itself to many. As Dr. Lynch, of *Christian Work* (New York), points out, they are not "so eloquent as to be in demand by lyceum bureaus and Chautauquas." He sees reasons why some of our gifted preachers should devote part of their time to the regular lecture platform:

"It gives them opportunity to get their message before many people who otherwise would not hear them. It also gives many people the delight of hearing great men. How far ministers should engage in lecturing for money is another question. Dr. Hillis says he is done with it for good. On the other hand, some ministers feel that they have no other way of laying up money for the future except through lecturing and literary work. A happy solution of all this would be a pension system for clergymen similar to that which exists for college professors. This would free them from fear of the future poverty of their families and leave them at liberty to put all their time in their church-work.

"The question which is really perplexing the minister of to-day is that of dividing up his time between his church and the larger calls of his denomination and the public at large. Just the moment a young minister comes into prominence either as preacher or leader in any of our cities, that moment he is asked to deliver public addresses at all times and all places, he is put upon all sorts of committees; he is made trustee of this and that organization; he is prest into various moral crusades, reforms of all sorts; his denomination claims weeks of his time at various conventions. One day he wakes up to find the outside claims are taking more than half of his time from his church. The other day a prominent New York clergyman said: 'Lots of dying churches in New York would prosper if the minister would stick to his one job of shepherding his church.' We shall not express any opinion on this point other than to say that we think that the clergyman on the younger side of fifty would better err on the side of giving his time quite largely to his own church."

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH—An abstract appearing in *The Churchman* of the latest report of the High Procurator of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church gives some interesting data about its present standing:

"The Russian territory both in Europe and in Asia is divided into 67 dioceses or eparchies. Outside of the Russian frontiers, the Russian Church has under its spiritual jurisdiction the diocese of North America, to which belong all the Orthodox Russians scattered throughout the United States. The white clergy numbers 3,043 archpriests, 47,403 priests, 14,868 deacons, and 45,556 ecclesiastical singers. The monasteries reach the number of 538, including 71 bishops' residences, 294 monasteries and hermitages subsidized by the State, and 193 monasteries living on their own resources. They are inhabited by 11,332 monks and 9,603 novices (*poslusniki*). The nunneries number 467, in which there are 16,285 nuns and 54,903 novices. Thus the regular clergy of the Russian Church, both monks and nuns, counts 1,005 monasteries and 92,123 members.

"There are in Russia 53,902 churches, 23,204 chapels and prayer-houses, 31,947 libraries attached either to the bishops' residences or to the parishes, 57 societies of ecclesiastical archeology. The four ecclesiastical academies of Petrograd, Moscow, Kief, and Kazan have 170 instructors and 964 students. The subsidies allotted to monasteries by the State amount to a sum of 440,000 rubles. Five nunneries receive the largest allowances, varying from 30,000 rubles to 16,000. The land possest by monasteries is estimated as about 800,000 acres. A portion of the revenues of monasteries is applied to the maintenance of charitable institutions, as hospitals, orphan-houses, ecclesiastical schools. According to the report, twenty-five per cent. of the Russian parish churches do not receive any subsidy from Government funds. Poverty, therefore, is one of the running sores of the Russian Church. A special commission appointed by the Holy Synod to ascertain the financial conditions of the clergy lays stress upon the necessity of increasing the wages of priests to a sum of 1,200 rubles yearly. But the Duma seems not disposed to raise the allowances granted to the Russian Church from the public treasury, and thus 10,000 parishes languish in misery. The report mentions also 55 churches officiated in by the Russian clergy in foreign countries."

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

BOOKS BEARING ON PHASES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

Howe, Frederic C. Socialized Germany. Pp. x–342. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

This book has striking traits which place it well in the van of books relating to the great war. The author has an intimate knowledge of Germany during the past quarter of a century, and this knowledge he has brought to bear on certain phases of life and polity which have been brought into prominence by the conflict. His deep study has convinced him that the "German peril" is only in part a military peril. The real danger to Western civilization which lurks in the might of Germany comes from the fact that Germany is "more intelligently organized than is the rest of the world." He has found that the individual German receives more from society, is better protected in his daily life, and gets a better share of the fruits of civilization. The German workingman enjoys wholesome leisure and is shielded from want in his old age. The workhouse does not await him if he falls by the wayside. Germany "has just reached the beginning of her greatest achievements." Had not the war intervened, the next generation "would have seen her competitors in industry, trade, and commerce outdistanced at an accelerated speed that would have soon left them far, and possibly permanently, in the rear."

The underlying motive of Mr. Howe's book is found in his attempt to explain the conflict between Germany's admittedly great achievements and "those things we do not like in Germany." He has tried to paint Germany "at work as well as at war," and to portray the background which explains the wonderful military efficiency of the Empire. His fine sketch, "The Background of Modern Germany," assumes vivid interest in the light of the war. These are some of the fascinating problems for which solution is sought: What is back of the astonishing development of the German nation during the last fifty years? By what means has a peasant country been able "to project its life into industry, commerce, and finance, and to extend its conquests into every corner of the earth"? How has the most autocratic State in Western Europe succeeded in thinking in the terms of the peasant and the artizan, and in putting into practise a program of State socialism for the benefit of the weaker members of society?

The author finds the explanation in the fact that she has given serious thought to the distribution, as well as to the production, of wealth. No other country "has so greatly improved the well-being of so large a portion of the people." In modern Germany he finds a recrudescence of the Greek idea of the State adjusted to twentieth-century conditions. Mr. Howe declares:

"Politically, Germany is an oligarchy, but an oligarchy concerned about the well-being of the people, about their health, education, comfort, and efficiency. And, viewed from this standpoint, Germany is a democratically minded country. It is a State organized on the ideals of Frederick the Great, but guided by the scientific ideas of the twentieth century. It is a feudal State with the view-point of benevolent paternalism. And the result of this policy has been efficiency, power, and a high average of well-being, coupled with administrative control of the lives, thoughts, and liberties of the people."

Dwight, H. G. Constantinople, Old and New. Small 4to, pp. xxiv–567. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

In few cities do romance and history so intertwine as in Constantinople. With a tradition that professes to go back to 656 B.C., and a history that includes domination by Greek, Persian, Macedonian, Gaul, Roman, and Turk, each of whom left something of its own impress, the subject allures. And when now it is the prize sought by warring hosts from East and West, interest may well be acute—as it is.

The title of the present volume might mislead. It is not a history of the city, except as that history is interwoven in Mr. Dwight's description of the composite which forms the city—its people, its objects, and its localities. The reader is led through Stamboul, into the Mosque yards, over "Old Constantinople," by the Golden Horn, into Pera and Galata and "The City of Gold," and then into the "Gardens of the Bosporus." Each little picture enshrines history or anecdote, and these are unfolded or related. We are told of the "Moon of Ramazan," "Mohammedan Holidays," "Processions," Greek Feasts, Fountains, and a "Turkish Village," opening up the life of the people—Turks, Greeks, and others. Then, as if to make us know the city of this year of grace, when it is almost beleaguered, we are given the history since 1908, the story of the Revolution, of the capture in 1909, and of the war-times of 1912–13. A chronological table of the "Masters of Constantinople" and a good index complete the book—except for a wealth of unusually excellent illustrations which require seven pages just to enumerate.

The work has been a labor of love—Constantinople is the author's birthplace. He knows it as home, and the touch of affection appears on every page. Life high and low, the hut and the palace, the marts, the water-front, the retired nooks, float gently within our ken under the author's guidance, and the story of this "glory of the East" unfolds gently, informingly, seductively, but effectively. One can almost say, after reading this book, I know Constantinople.

The publishers, too, have done well their part. On calendered paper that makes the illustrations stand well out, in chaste binding, and neatly boxed, the volume delights the eye. And if occasionally the indexer has slipt, readers may remember that it is only by one numeral when he forgot that he had turned the page. Few books of the kind will prove more satisfying to the mind that would inhale an Eastern aroma, or the eye that delights in knowing things as they are.

Gibbs, Philip. The Soul of the War. Pp. 371. New York: Robert McBride & Co. $1.75 net.

Mr. Gibbs, one of the best-known of English correspondents in the present war, gives here a passionate and graphic narrative. He has seen in most cases the events he describes. The reader will find in the book a realism about equal to Zola's in poignant features. There is, perhaps, a strain of coarseness in some of the descriptions, so eager was the writer to impart to readers the bitter side of the fearful conflict. Mr. Gibbs asserts that he has seen with his own eyes appalling acts of German savagery. It becomes clear from his testimony that the brutalities of 1870 were repeated in 1914. Now as then, torture, rape, and wholesale devastation followed in the wake of the invaders.

It is well to read this book in connection with the one written by Sven Hedin, which covers the same *terrain* of war and absolves the Germans of the crimes with which the Englishman arraigns them.

It is a terrible story which Mr. Gibbs unfolds. He begins with the prelude and opening scenes of the war, describes the martial awakening of Paris, the arrival of the English, scenes of mobilization, the lugubrious contrasts of the city of gaiety suddenly brought face to face with grim-visaged war. The lyric note breaks forth again and again in the narrative, the writer having a keen perception of the dramatic features of the mighty *épopée*. The purpose and character of the book are well indicated in these words, taken from the text:

"In this book I have set down simply the scenes and character of this war as they have come before my own eyes and as I have studied them for nearly a year of history. . . . More passionate than any other emotion that has stirred my life is my conviction . . . of the sacred duty of preventing another war like this. A man with a pen in his hand, however feeble it may be, must use it to tell the truth about the monstrous horror, to etch its images of cruelty into the brains of his readers, and to tear down the veils by which the leaders of the peoples try to conceal its obscurities. . . . The Germans have revealed the meaning of war, the devilish soul of it, in a full and complete way with a most ruthless logic."

Hedin, Sven. With the German Armies in the West. With 119 illustrations and four maps. Octavo, pp. xvi–402. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50 net.

Dr. Sven Hedin's volume has been translated into the principal languages of Europe as an authoritative sketch of German military operations in Belgium and France. The author, whose record as an explorer is well known, enjoys the personal friendship of the Kaiser, who accorded him special facilities to observe operations on the Western front. It was considered that the reputation of the author would insure to the world an accurate account. The narrative, therefore, is essentially the record of an "Eye-witness" with the German armies, and possesses the peculiar realistic character of that species of writing.

An unusual feature of the book is a signed preface by the publisher, John Lane, partly inspired, no doubt, by the perfectly frank pro-German sympathies of the author. Mr. Lane vouches for the fact that Dr. Sven Hedin's narrative is "essentially a record of the facts as he saw them." The publisher states that the book is put forth in the interest of truth, and to counteract false and misleading

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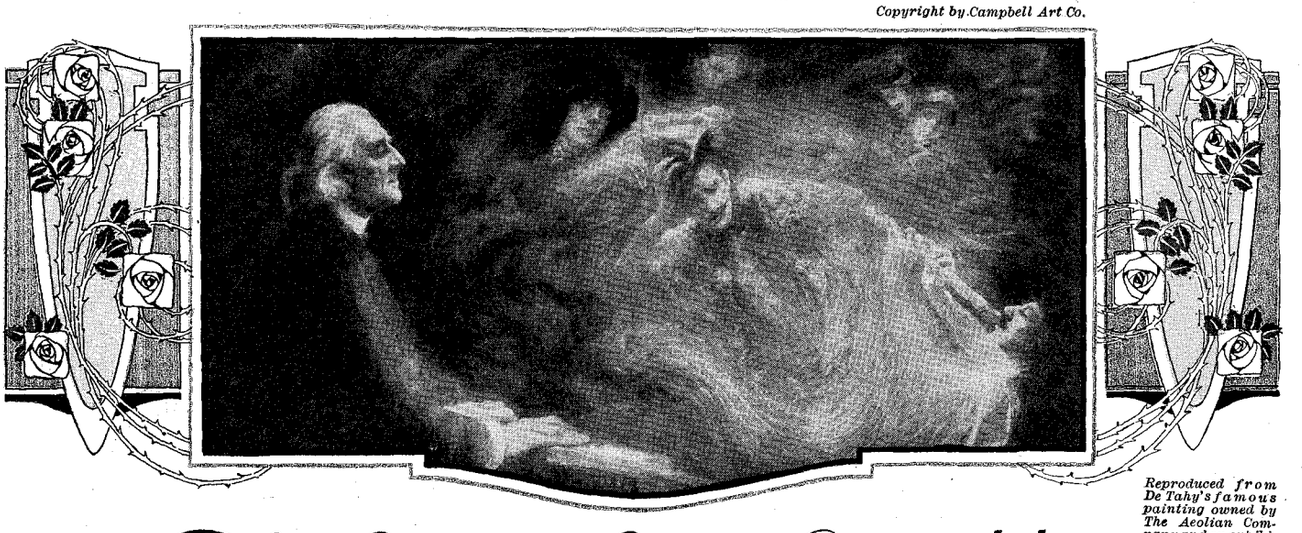

Reproduced from De Tahy's famous painting owned by The Aeolian Company and on exhibition at Aeolian Hall, New York.

The Spirit of an Age-old Race that Lives in Melody

IT is an old story now — begun three-quarters of a century ago.

A placid valley in old Roumania shone in a crimson grandeur on that evening, touched by the setting sun. Before a fire the gypsies sat. They laughed; they chattered; they sang—their wild dark faces, their tawdry tinsel gleaming to the fire. Slightly apart sat a man. Pale and lean and ascetic-looking he was—and yet about him seemed to cling the spirit of some vague, mysterious romance.

He was the great Franz Liszt—the darling of European Taste, of Fashion, of Beauty — come there on a strange quest. Years before he had heard a gypsy song. For years its weird and clinging melody had haunted him. Always had it been in his mind, thrilling him with its strange beauty. It had drawn him to that lonely spot, far from the triumph of courts and palaces. He had come to sojourn there—to share the gypsies' thoughts and lives—to learn the magic secret of their songs.

A Haunting Melody

Lower and lower sank the sun, turning the gold to dusk. Yet still he listened. Out from the fire's red glow sounded some song that had within it the mournful wistfulness of a child—then held a burst of passion vivid as a flower. Those gypsies' souls sang there before that fire—and floated on magic waves to him who listened transfixed and silent—in the dark.

That day was born the vision of an immortal beauty of music, born of that silent genius sitting there, which will never fade while music beauty lives upon the earth.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The Gypsy Song Immortalized

It was three years later. A great audience sat breathless, waiting for Liszt himself. He sat at the instrument. There was a minute's pause—and then a sort of magic came. The master played—and the mind went back to that peaceful Roumanian valley, to the gypsy folk whose voices had sounded forth those age-old songs to be transfigured by a genius mind. That music lived again infinitely beautified—infinitely adorned. All the pathos of that homeless, wandering race leaped like witcheries from beneath his hands.

The poor tinsel, the gaudy clothes, the dark passionate faces seemed to rise again from the keys. Mystery, lament, glad, mad gaiety became crystallized in one imperishable beauty of music—in the soul of immemorial gypsies enshrined upon the keys.

Suddenly—almost abruptly—he ceased. The master had completed the playing of his masterpiece. Liszt had given the priceless gift of his Second Hungarian Rhapsody to the world.

The Master's Triumph

For a moment the audience sat breathless—transfixed, bewitched. And then—a scene of indescribable emotion! Women fainted! Men wept for joy. They knelt at the master's feet. They kissed his hands—his clothes. They fought wildly for a thread of the very handkerchief of

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I cannot conceive of any reason why the Pianola should not be in every home. As a pianoforte, when the keyboard is used, it leaves nothing to be desired, while for acquiring a broad musical education, for the development of the understanding of good music which modern culture demands, it is undoubtedly the most perfect and really great medium.

I. Paderewski

Photo copyright by Davis & Sanford

that wonderful genius, Liszt, who had just translated the spirit of a people to the ears and heart of all posterity.

They were overcome by an exalting emotion more apparent, perhaps, but no more deeply touching than that felt by men and women who hear that same Hungarian Rhapsody today.

Is Music Your Inheritance?

And now! What is Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody to you? Or the Twelfth? Or the Sixth, or Eighth, or Fourteenth?

Or what indeed are all the immortal compositions of the masters of music—the choicest art-treasures that the world contains? Can you hear them when you like? Can you play them yourself?

If the Piano in your home is the Pianola—the most modern pianoforte—then music is the "available art" to you. You know the Second Rhapsody well. You have experienced the almost savage fascination of re-creating this splendid music—you have felt its abandon, its pathos, its majestic mystery.

Aye, and Beethoven, Chopin, Wagner, Brahms, Grieg and Mozkowski are much more than names to you. You know them and you know their noble works, as you know your Scott, Thackeray, Dickens and Bulwer.

The Piano For You

But suppose that your piano is *not* the Pianola? Can you not realize what you are losing? What you are denying yourself and your family and perhaps your children?

Why be satisfied longer with a piano which can be played only in *one way* — by hand? Why not exchange it for the Pianola—the piano that can be played in *two ways*—by hand and by music roll?

For understand this — if you purchase the Pianola you are securing the finest toned, most perfect piano you can buy, which can be played by hand just like any piano. And in addition, you are securing a piano which, by means of its Pianola action, *everyone* can play with real musical feeling and effect.

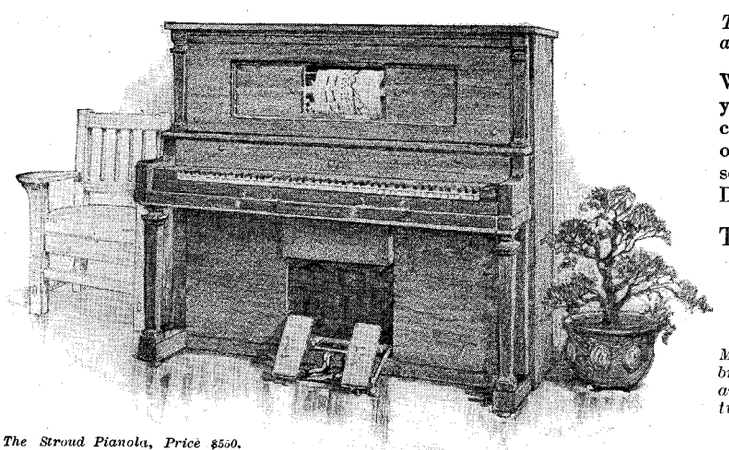
■ ■

But the Pianola has a host of imitators—player-pianos so-called, with worthy piano names many of them. Do not think, if you see and hear one of these, that it is the genuine Pianola you have seen, however. There is a difference—a vital one—and it has to do wholly with the "art" of playing, not the merely mechanical striking of notes.

As a matter of fact, there is but one Pianola. It is made only by the Aeolian Company, and in the following models:

THE STEINWAY PIANOLA
THE STECK PIANOLA
THE WHEELOCK PIANOLA
THE STUYVESANT PIANOLA
THE STROUD PIANOLA
and the famous WEBER PIANOLA

Prices from $550



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AEOLIAN HALL
NEW YORK

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assertions by English writers to the effect that the German organization was deficient, and its equipment poor. Mr. Lane believes it desirable to publish a book that, for the first time, "gives a comprehensive idea of the wonderful organization against which we are fighting."

The author uses a lively, descriptive style, characteristically German. His narrative is not lacking in color, but it is overloaded with detail, and at times the interest flags. The desolation which the invading horde left in its wake both in Belgium and Northern France is described almost with gusto. There is a chapter on the Kaiser in which the War-lord is all but apotheosized. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is described as "regally tall and straight." It is he, writes the author, who, after the Emperor, "has worked hardest for the German Navy." He has a "lofty forehead, frank and merry eyes, fair beard, a resolute and manly bearing, and is, in fact, a real Teuton." It was "like a draft of sparkling wine to speak to him."

Beveridge, Albert J. What Is Back of the War. 8vo, pp. 430. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2 net.

Senator Beveridge's letters to *Collier's Weekly*, *The Review of Reviews*, and *The Saturday Evening Post* are here collected and expanded, presenting his conclusions respecting the Great War. The author visited Germany, France, and Great Britain; interviewed many—notables and the "common people"—including the German Kaiser, Chancellor, Naval Chief, as well as von Hindenburg in Germany; in France Hanotaux, Bergson, and Schneider, of Le Creusot; in England Bryce, Lord Newton, Shaw, and Sir Gilbert Parker; and saw the battle-front from the German and French sides. He has given authorized statements from some of these and his "impressions" as gained from this somewhat extended intercourse and sightseeing.

The "impression" the Senator's book makes upon the reader is that the author started as a partizan of the Germans and a pronounced Anglophobe. This results from his almost unstinted praise of things German, a fair appreciation of French patriotism, and his willingness to marshal the scraps in English papers which vent criticism of the Government. He practically condemns the British for that freedom of the press which permits these expressions, while he praises Germany for the solidarity of sentiment which is at least in part the result of military repression or dictation of opinion. He has nothing to say of the demands on Servia or the conquest of Belgium, suggests that Germany as dictator of Europe (indeed of the world) is no menace, and intimates his general attitude, tho not in any specific statement (see pp. 398–404), that England was clearly in fault in the whole business.

In a final chapter on "Probabilities" the results of the war upon the social structure—as Senator Beveridge expects them—are forecast. Some of these are evident, but others are the children of the Senator's ignorance of conditions and of his prejudice. It is a better (because more skilful) contribution to the German propaganda than any other that has yet been made.

Petrovitch, Woislav. Servia: Her People and Aspirations. With four portraits. Pp. 280. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50 net.

Interest in Servia is again at its height. The warlike little Balkan nation has been fatal for Europe, the conflict now devastating the Continent being traceable to Servian intrigues and, more directly, to the royal assassinations at Serajevo. For centuries the tiny Slav nation struggled more or less successfully against its mighty neighbors for its liberties, and its story, abounding in heroic deeds and romantic episodes, is little known to the great world. In this book, the work of an attaché of the Royal Servian legation resident in London, a long-neglected history seems to emerge as something new.

The greater part of the Servian country forms a high plateau, in which intermingle the four mountain systems of the Balkan Peninsula: the Karpathians, the Balkans, the Dinaric Alps, and the Rhodopes. It is one of the most picturesque and inspiring portions of the world, a country of precipitous heights, deep gorges, and rushing streams, the Slavic counterpart of the Alps, a land inhabited by a brave and vigorous race, passionately patriotic, inured to hardships, and taught from childhood to fight for their country. Of the early history of this interesting people, now so prominent in the world's news, Mr. Petrovitch gives a fascinating account. Of the more recent history, which is better known, Mr. Petrovitch gives a clear and concise narrative. His book is timely and valuable.

"I Accuse." By a German. Translated by Alexander Gray. Pp. 445. New York: G. H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Any reader, believing already that both Germany and Austria are the guilty participants in the present war, will find sustaining arguments in this book, which appeared a few months ago, and is, supposedly, written by "a German Patriot" long in Government service. It seems inconsistent that any one who had remained long in the service of a government which he here unreservedly condemns should not think it in questionable taste to launch a scathing arraignment against his "Fatherland" at a critical time. Anonymity, again, is not a forceful factor. It would have been more praiseworthy to warn his countrymen earlier or have kept his explanations and commiseration for use after the struggle. Besides, when anonymous, one man's opinion is only one man's opinion and carries not the weight that goes with personality. The author has evident hatred of the Crown Prince and his party. For the translation we have praise. The accusation itself is presented with unflinching disapproval of Germany's action. So much commercial jealousy and trade-conflict underlie all this European upheaval that no snap judgment suffices for a real solution of the problem.

Veblen, Thorstein. Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution. 8vo, pp. 324. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.50.

One might deem this highly important and deeply interesting volume an effort to show the divergence between the German and the British peoples by regarding mainly the economic-industrial genius peculiar to each. It is based on broad foundations, beginning with a sketch of the racial heritage of European peoples as derived from mixture of the three stocks—Mediterranean, Alpine, and Northern. In fact, Germans and English sprang from the same matrix. Mendel's law is appealed to and the evidences of diverse heritage clearly exhibited. There follows then a sketch of the development from historical times, marking particularly the effect of industrial and political institutions on national character. In the Ger-

Study-Food

Recently, among 9,000 Minnesota school children, it was found that 75% made their breakfast largely of starchy foods; also that a large proportion of these children suffered from headache, tooth troubles and other ills—

"There's a Reason"

Most starchy foods are hard to digest, and lack the very elements that build healthy bones, teeth, muscles, brain and nerves. White bread is notoriously lacking in this regard. No wonder so many children suffer from frequent headaches, constipation, dullness or fretfulness!

Twenty years ago a food wonderfully easy of digestion and rich in the very elements lacking in the usual starchy foods, was devised to meet this very condition. This food is

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and barley, Grape-Nuts retains all the nutriment of these grains, including the vital mineral elements on which depend physical and mental vigor and the warding off of disease.

Switch the children's diet from demineralized foods to those rich in Nature's own provision for health and efficiency, and watch results.

Ready-to-eat, nourishing, economical, delicious—

"There's a Reason"
for
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—sold by Grocers.

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mans this character appears as a "surviving feudalistic animus of fealty and subservience" which "has visibly been a source of strength to the German State." In Great Britain the "subject's loyalty to the . . . crown is conditioned on the serviceability of such allegiance to his own material interests." So that German "subservience" to authority and British independence are habits formed by history. The course of the earlier development of machinery in Great Britain, with conservative reluctance to "scrap" obsolete machines and methods, accounts for British supremacy half a century ago, and the failure to keep up in recent years with German progress under an "aggressive dynastic policy" that controlled industrialism in its direction of "warlike success." "With a view to the fighting capacity of the State . . . the economic system . . . has been controlled wherever control was conceived to be expedient for this purpose."

The volume is highly instructive, without visible bias, and easily bears rereading.

RECENT FICTION

Deland, Margaret. Around Old Chester. Pp. 378. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

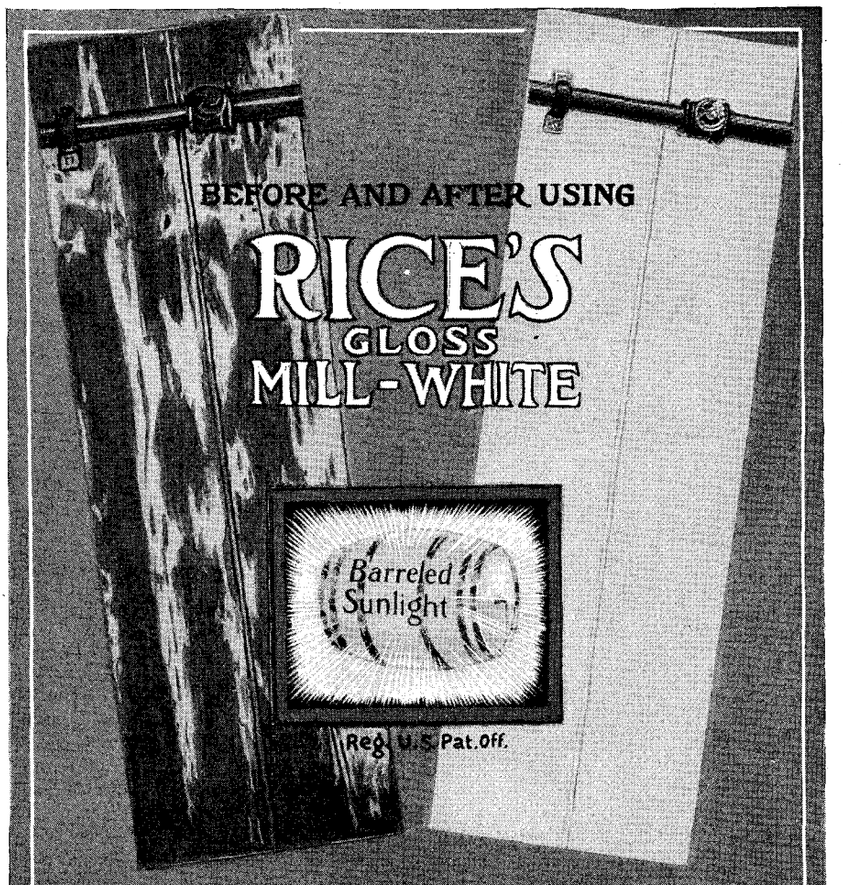
This is a collection of seven of Mrs. Deland's charming stories dealing with Dr. Lavender's community. We all love the old Doctor and "Willie King," and enjoy the quaint and picturesque atmosphere that surrounds them. These stories are not new to print, but date from earlier years. The author's deft touch makes her characters real and appealing, especially in the "Encore," in which romantic love, once thwarted, finally finds expression with the connivance of Dr. Lavender and in spite of youthful opposition. Mrs. Deland shows a familiarity with human failings as well as human virtues; she brings out apparently unimportant details of daily occurrences, and so makes pictures complete.

Johnson, Owen. Making Money. Illustrated. Pp. 327. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.35.

Mr. Johnson has hardly added to his reputation by his latest pen-child, even tho it is a readable, interesting tale of the methods and experiences involved in modern money-getting. Four young men, chums in college, have taken an apartment together in the heart of New York and exchange confidences about their aspirations and determination. How these hopes are realized or changed forms the basis of the story, which rarely rises above the ordinary and conventional. Patsie, perhaps, adds a piquancy to the interest, in that she is a new type, bewitching and loyal, but the situations are rather hackneyed. Bojo, otherwise Beauchamp Crocker, infatuated with Wall-Street possibilities, disdains his father's business offer, but there is good stuff in him. The fifty thousand dollars which his father gives him to play with lead him into an illuminating experience before he finds himself. The love-story is pretty, Patsie is a "dear," but the sense of reality is strained by the prevalence of "millions" so easily acquired and lost.

Adams, Samuel Hopkins. Little Miss Grouch. Pp. 207. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. $1.

Occasionally, there appears a story that every one enjoys, and yet no one can tell just why. "Little Miss Grouch" is such a story. It is hard to say whether its charm lies in its motivation, the radiant spirit that seems to pervade its pages, in its



The board on the left shows what happens when you use a cold-water paint on ceilings and walls. It flakes and scales off with the jar of machinery, and soon needs costly repainting. On the right, the *same* board is shown, the old cold-water paint having been covered by Rice's Gloss Mill-White, by the Rice Method. This will not require repainting *for years.*

Your plant will need repainting soon—make it last for years!

The illustration above shows strikingly how *much more economical* it is to use Rice's on ceilings and walls. Over 3,000 of the biggest factories of the country have found it so; they have also discovered that Rice's saves big money in other ways.

Scientific experiments have shown that it increases daylight 19% to 36%; it thus lengthens the daylight day; helps workmen do *more* and better work; reduces spoilage; reduces accidents; saves lighting bills; and improves sanitary conditions, because its smooth, glossy surface can be *washed* like a piece of china. **By the Rice Method, it can be used right over old cold-water paint.** This has been done in hundreds of factories.

Recently Rice's was awarded **gold medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.** There is positively no other white paint like it; it is made by a special process, which enables us to give a binding **guarantee** that it will remain white longer than any other white paint. Write for the terms of this guarantee, under which you cannot lose.

Write also for our nearest distributing point for booklet, "More Light," and sample board.

On Inside Concrete, Rice's Granolith makes the best possible primer for a second coat of Rice's Gloss Mill-White, giving a tile-like enamel finish at no more expense than lead and oil paint.

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Nerves?

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Any Girard dealer will tell you that this is an unusual cigar; unusual value for your money. And he knows that our 45 years' reputation stands behind it.

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Simply mail us
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Smoke five of these Girard cigars, and if you are not satisfied return the remainder and we will refund all your money.

Get acquainted with the *Girard now.* Why wait another day?

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Philadelphia
Established 1871

Use this handy coupon if you like

Check the shape you prefer.

"Broker" 5¼ inch Perfecto

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deliciously entertaining theme, or in the author's power to make us visualize the situations so satisfactorily. The plot is direct and simple. A wealthy, beautiful, spoiled darling, running away to Europe to avoid marrying the man of her father's choice, encounters by chance "the Tyro" making his maiden voyage to the "other side." Seeing her in frumpy disguise, face streaked with tears and nose red from crying, he dubs her "Little Miss Grouch," and is all the more smitten when, on the following morning, she appears a radiant, exquisitely gowned vision. Other travelers on the steamer are not as unconscious of her name, wealth, and position as our hero, and one especially aggressive female constitutes herself a "guardian angel" of doubtful attraction. Father keeps the wireless working overtime in his efforts to coerce his young rebel, but in the end is well satisfied with results. It is a merry story.

IN BEHALF OF THRIFT

MacGregor, T. D. The Book of Thrift. Why and How to Save and What to Do with Your Savings: A Book of Inspiration amd Practical Help. With inset illustrations. Pp. xi–349. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

Valuable practical advice and information looking to worthy success in life are contained in this book, the publication of which has special significance at the present time. The author calls attention in his opening pages to the fact that the world-war has resulted in a strain on material resources. It has caused an exceptional amount of unemployment and consequent distress in our own country. The lesson he draws from it all is that there is pressing need of "more thrifty living on our part, both as individuals and as a nation." Mr. MacGregor echoes the opinion of Ferrero that Americans as a people are far too extravagant. He thinks that it needed the shock of this great war to bring us to our senses. "The spirit of conservation," says the author, "is in the air," and he calls attention to the fact that efforts are being made by those with an eye on the future to prevent waste in the nation, in the State, in the city, in the factory, and on the farm.

While a great deal of new matter has been prepared especially for the book, it consists in the main of a series of "Talks on Thrift," prepared by the author for the Savings-Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association. Intensely practical, and highly suggestive of phases of American life closely related to that unexampled material prosperity which still astonishes the world, are the ideas on thrift and the conduct of life contained in Mr. MacGregor's useful volume. These ideas are the result of much study, observation, and experience. The author has given them to the public in the hope that they will do something "to stem the tide of extravagance in this country, and prove of genuine help to ambitious persons everywhere." Many of the greatest men of the age and of former ages held some of these homely virtues in the highest estimation. The author gives their words in praise of economy and proves that no real success was ever attained in the world when this trait was wanting.

The Greater Need.—"Taking anything for your hay-fever?"

"Yes; I'm taking boxing-lessons to wallop the first man who gives me free advice."—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT POETRY

WAR-SONGS have recently been appearing in that treasure-house of good poetry, the "Sun-Dial" column of the New York *Evening Sun.* Mr. Don Marquis, the column's editor, has reprinted Hawker's immortal "Trelawny" and many another stirring ballad of battle.

But in his war-song anthology there has been one important omission. Mr. Marquis has failed to reprint one of the noblest martial poems which has been written in our time. We take this opportunity to call it to his attention.

"PALADINS, PALADINS, YOUTH NOBLE-HEARTED"

BY DON MARQUIS

Galahads, Galahads, Percivals, gallop!
Bayards, to the saddle!—the clangorous trumpets,
Hoarse with their ecstasy, call to the mellay.
Paladins, Paladins, Rolands flame-hearted,
Olivers, Olivers, follow the bugles!

Girt with the glory and glamour of power,
Error sits throned in the high place of justice;
Paladins, Paladins, youth noble-hearted,
Saddle and spear, for the battle-flags beckon!
Thrust the keen steel through the throat of the liar.

Star (or San Grael) that illumines thy pathway,
Follow it, follow that far ideal!—
Thine not the guerdon to gain it or grasp it;
Soul of thee, passing, ascendeth unto it,
Augmenting its brightness for them that come after.

Heed then the call of the trumpets, the trumpets,
Hoarse with the fervor, the fervor, the frenzy of battle,—
Paladins, Paladins, saddle! to saddle!
Bide not, abide not, God's bugles are calling!—
Thrust the sharp sword through the heart of the liar.

We find these spirited stanzas (there is a cavalry-charge in every line!) in Mr. Marquis's book, "Dreams and Dust" (Harper & Brothers). The book shows on every page that it is the authentic utterance of a poet; however much the reader may disagree with Mr. Marquis's philosophy, he can not fail to admire the art—and the ardor—with which it is exprest. An adopted son of Manhattan, Mr. Marquis makes of the city this vivid and accurate picture.

FROM THE BRIDGE

BY DON MARQUIS

Held and thrilled by the vision
I stood, as the twilight died,
Where the great bridge soars like a song
Over the crawling tide—

Stood on the middle arch—
And night flooded in from the bay,
And wonderful under the stars
Before me the city lay;

Girdled with swinging waters—
Guarded by ship on ship—
A hem that the strong old ocean
Held in his giant grip;

There was play of shadows above
And drifting gleams below,
And magic of shifting waves
That darkle and glance and glow;

Dusky and purple and splendid,
Banded with loops of light,
The tall towers rose like pillars,
Lifting the dome of night;

The gliding cars of traffic
Slid swiftly up and down
Like monsters, fiery mailed,
Leaping across the town.

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Not planned with a thought of beauty;
Built by a lawless breed;
Builded with lust for power,
Builded by gold and greed.

Risen out of the trader's
Brutal and sordid wars—
And yet, behold! a city
Wonderful under the stars!

And here is Mr. Marquis' series of beautiful variations on a theme from Pope. These polished, forceful lines are not readily forgotten.

"THEY HAD NO POET . . ."

By Don Marquis

"Vain was the chief's, the sage's pride!
They had no poet, and they died."—Pope.

By Tigris, or the streams of Ind,
Ere Colchis rose, or Babylon,
Forgotten empires dreamed or sinned,
Setting tall towns against the dawn,

Which, when the proud Sun smote upon,
Flashed fire for fire and pride for pride;
Their names were . . . Ask oblivion! . . .
"They had no poet, and they died."

Queens, dusk of hair and tawny-skinned,
That loll where fellow leopards fawn . . .
Their hearts are dust before the wind,
Their loves, that shook the world, are wan!

Passion is mighty . . . but, anon,
Strong Death has Romance for his bride;
Their legends . . . Ask oblivion! . . .
"They had no poet, and they died."

Heroes, the braggart trumps that dinned
Their futile triumphs, monarch, pawn,
Wild tribesmen, kingdoms disciplined,
Passed like a whirlwind and were gone;

They built with gold and bronze and brawn,
The inner Vision still denied;
Their conquests . . . Ask oblivion! . . .
"They had no poet, and they died."

Dumb oracles, and priests withdrawn,
Was it but flesh they deified?
Their gods were . . . Ask oblivion! . . .
"They had no poet, and they died."

It is that ancient Spain of the mosque and palace that we find reflected in "The Poems of Mu' Tamid, King of Seville" (E. P. Dutton & Co.). But we select for quotation a love-poem, so simple in its theme and imagery as to bring its eleventh-century royal author close to our own day.

GO NOT, BELOVED AND CRUEL

By Mu' Tamid, King of Seville

English Version by Dulcie Lawrence Smith

Go not, beloved and cruel; I have not strength
To say farewell to thee, thou *canst* not go!
Behold the fountain of my tears at length
Consumed away, and I have sorrowed so
That in the dry wells of these barren eyes
No more, no more thy treasured image lies.

Alas, what love is this that burns like fire?
Look thou, my body is a useless thing,
So worn it is, so wasted with desire,
I am grown lean with love; the new days bring
Only new pains that sap the blood of me,
Because of thee, beloved, because of thee!

And I, whose sport was ever with the spear
To the glad music of the battle-cry,
Who scorned to wear the panoply of Fear,
The trappings of the prudent—even I,
A conqueror always—I am vanquished now,
Mercy I cry! Yet merciless art thou.

The "Home Builders"

NO. 2 THE HALL AND STAIRWAY

The gratifying success of John's suggestion for a white dining room led to its adoption for other rooms. It was found to be true that

LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL
Whitest White—Stays White

produced a rich permanent snow white finish with no tendency to turn yellow, crack or chip. It was also seen that the immaculate white finish could be preserved indefinitely by a gentle washing. So it was decided to use Luxeberry White Enamel on the reception hall and stairway, and to give some of the bedrooms the same treatment as well.

LIQUID GRANITE for FLOORS
Lasting Waterproof Varnish

The Homebuilders too, decided that no matter what style of finish was adopted for the interior trim, Liquid Granite was the ideal floor finish. It is transparent, develops and preserves the grain and color of all woods and makes a lustrous finish that is mar proof, waterproof, wear resisting, and is kept in perfect condition by the occasional use of a floor mop. Homebuilders everywhere can secure finishing information from the nearest Berry Bros. dealer or from our factory.

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World's Largest Varnish Makers
ESTABLISHED 1858
Factories: Detroit, Mich., Walkerville, Ont.
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(156)

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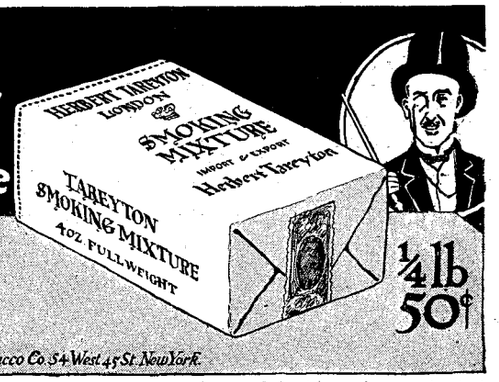
London Smoking Mixture



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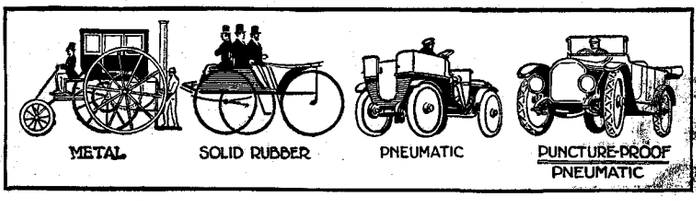

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Miss Margaret Widdemer's contributions to the magazines (many of which have been reprinted in these columns) have won for her the gratitude of all who like strongly felt and deftly phrased verse; they have not, however, given her admirers reason to suspect the existence of so richly matured a talent as is revealed in her book, "The Factories, with Other Lyrics" (The John C. Winston Company). The title suggests a book of sociological verse; but, forceful as are the poems written in this spirit, we have selected two which are perhaps more likely to endure, being more intimate in inspiration, and yet—or therefore—more general in appeal.

THE OLD TOWN

By Margaret Widdemer

The city lights are gold and red and strung in garlands overhead,
They whirl and dance and turn and spread till night's like day,
Till all the wild that's part of you comes leaping from the heart of you
And swings you all a-quiver down the flashing way:
But oh, the little old lights, not garlanded nor gold lights,
One by one they petaled out, the pleasant lights you knew,
As up and down the pavement's hem the old man limped a-lighting them,
The old lamps in the old town when the sleepy day was through.

The city streets are straight and wide, and hurrying on every side
The people crowd and cross and ride and elbow past,
Till down the pavement's noise and beat your feet keep time to swifter feet,
The pulses of the city as it hastens fast:
But oh, the little town streets, the rambling up and down streets,
All the twists and turns are just the way they used to be:
You'd think the very dead you knew might round a lane and smile at you
And nod a careless welcome in the old way cheerily.

The city's gay and wild and kind, and full of joy for you to find,
And all its ways that cross and wind are blithe each one,
It's like a sweetheart beckoning; and, laughing at the reckoning,
You spring to follow after till your youth-time's done:
But glad of you and sad of you, the little wistful lad of you
Leaps up to greet the old place when you're grown too old to roam!
It's like your mother calling you—whatever is befalling you
The little old town's waiting till you're ready to come home.

THE SINGING LEAVES

By Margaret Widdemer

A red wreath of the Singing Leaves
I carry up and down,
And some, they call it a cap-and-bells,
Some say it is a crown.

And they who call it cap-and-bells
Mock when I pass them by,
And they who call it a diadem
Would set me throned on high.

But none will speak me brotherly,
Or clasp me, hand with hand,
Because of the wreath of the Singing Leaves
I carry through the land:

And yet there's neither cap-and-bells
Nor diadem I wear,
Only the wreath of the Singing Leaves
That God has made me bear!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

OUR HOLIDAY RECRUITS

FORMERLY there was nothing for the "T. B. M." save the latest musical comedy and the lobster-supper, but lately a new amusement has been devised for him. The "Tired Business Man"—so often referred to generically in the newspapers, so difficult to discover in the concrete individual among our acquaintances—may now gain strength, reduce his avoirdupois, brighten up his appetite, rest his mind, and gain pleasure and profit (this on the authority of those who have tried it and lived to write memoirs of the experience) all at once, at a nominal expense, covering himself with glory at the same time, by the simple expedient of visiting a "Military Training-Camp for Professional and Business Men," such as that initiated at Plattsburg, N. Y., this summer and copied with much success later in several other States. There he undergoes a metamorphosis more beneficial to physique than flattering to his pride. From "Philander B. Jones, Esq.," he is turned into "P. Jones, Private"—and is often designated by even less complimentary terms, such as "rookie," "tourist," "get-wise-quick soldier," "immigrant," "tenderfoot," and so on and so on, limited only by the imaginations of the four-year regulars, whose scorn, tho tempered by kindliness and willingness to instruct, is ever uppermost when they are in contact with the "T. B. M.'s." At these camps, several Plattsburgers tell us, no man has a "pull," or any record of past performances, or dignity, or worldly goods. He is, one might say, badly treated—being compelled to exert himself unremittingly to the point of utter exhaustion, all the while living on the plainest fare, in decidedly incommodious quarters. In fact, any conception of camp life as in any way resembling the free, easy-going life of a summer resort is soon banished by the arduous routine of drill and maneuver. But in spite of all this, no one seems aggrieved or resentful, and Richard Harding Davis, who writes of his experiences as a rookie in *Collier's Weekly*, tells us that it was not at all unusual to see men using scant and cherished moments of leisure in further endeavor, and those "who had been at work for twelve hours, and at hard labor, parading around by moonlight in squad formation, perfecting themselves in the manual." And the reason for this remarkable zeal, he explains, was that—

Everything they taught us was leading up to and dependent upon something else. If in his wisdom the recruit thought what was being taught unimportant, the next day he found out his mistake. Nothing was taught us we did not need to know and nothing we should know was neglected. It was a "tabloid" course. It was a "get-wise-quick" course. It was like trying in

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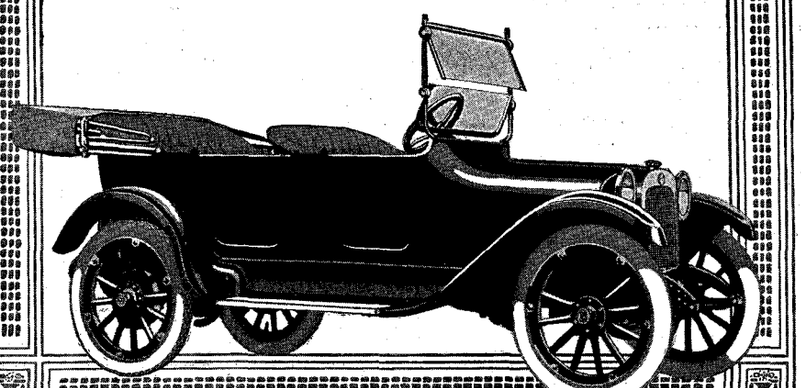

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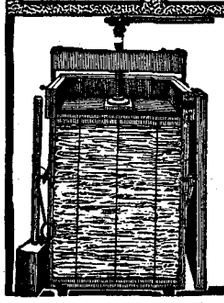

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three weeks to train eleven men who never had handled a football to defeat Yale. But for its purpose it was a course that was perfect. And as proof of the splendid efficiency of our army officers there is no better illustration. For the recruits it may be said that they also were intelligent, and what most of all helped them and their instructors was that they wanted to learn. Had they not wanted to learn, they would not have been at Plattsburg. While the work was hard, it was extremely interesting, and, as there was no time to teach the same thing twice, it varied. In the first week we were instructed in the use of the rifle and drilled in the manual of arms. We were taught to march in step, to keep in line, to "guide left" and "guide right," to "oblique," to advance at the double, and, very infrequently, to "rest."

We were shown how to strap the pack so that it would not fall apart or hit us in the back of the head, how to put up and take down the dog-tent, how to clean a bayonet with ashes and swab out a gun-barrel, how to twist the gun-sling around the left arm in such a way as to stop entirely the circulation of the blood; balance on one knee and one toe, cease breathing, and, under those natural conditions, hit a bull's-eye at 300 yards. When we had learned this, we were marched to the parade-ground, and, before a cruel "gallery" of regulars and the open scorn of "Jimmie" Regan and the children of the other officers, were deployed as skirmishers. At this for hours we were driven in short rushes of fifty yards over a mile of parade-ground. On our shoulders we carried the (censored word) packs, weighing thirty-five pounds, and in our hands the rifle, weighing ten. At the end of each rush we were instructed to throw ourselves violently at the ground like a runner stealing second. As you did this, the rifle-butt unfailingly hit you in the ribs and the pack kicked you. There was a macadam drive winding through the parade-ground and so arranged that each rush ended just in the center of it. So that to the indignity of being bayoneted by your rear-rank man and sandbagged by your pack, you were in constant danger of being run over by sight-seeing touring-cars. The occupants of these were greatly interested in us. The sight of the tired business men hurling themselves head first at a macadam road greatly fascinated them, and they would run into us in order to ask which business men we were. Personally, I was always John Wanamaker, but my bunky, "Jimmie" Lowell, being younger, was alternately Vincent Astor and Reggie Vanderbilt. In either rôle the people in the linen dusters were delighted to meet him.

Naturally, the amusing difficulties of the "rookies" are much enlarged upon, each writer drawing from what is apparently an exhaustless fund of personal experience. In *The New Republic*, Ralph Barton Perry gives exceedingly humorous "Impressions of a Plattsburg Recruit," most of which were gained as the result of painful and harrowing experiences. He echoes Mr. Davis's assertion that, in spite of the fact that every man is supposed to pay for every article of equipment lost, that loss would, at times, be worth countless sums. These numerous burdens are sometimes referred to daintily as the soldier's "kit,"

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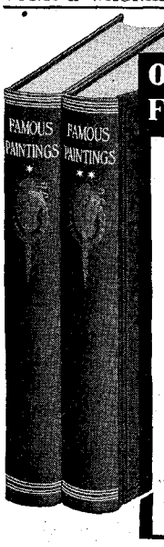

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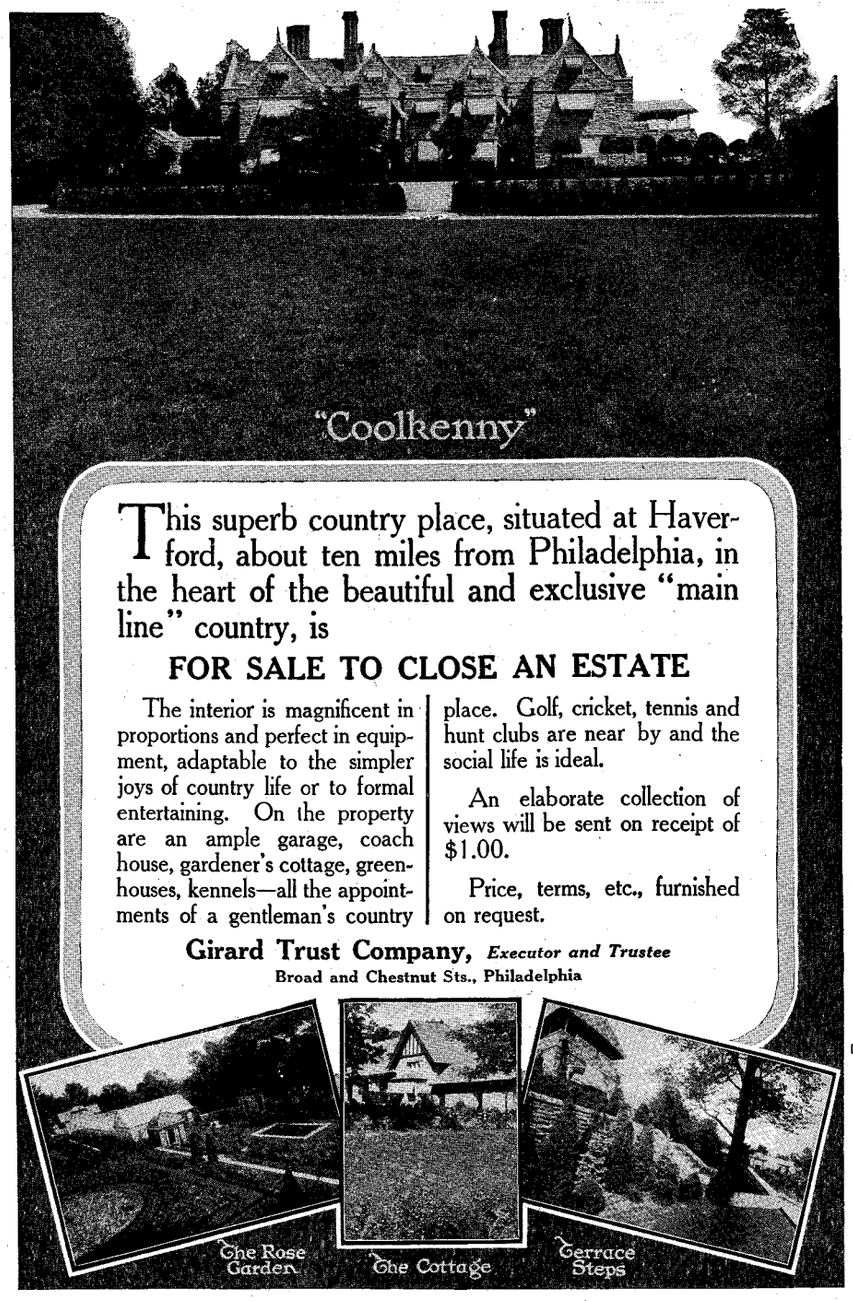
but Mr. Perry warns us against any such notion of them. He writes in part:

It is a mistake to suppose that a soldier's impedimenta are merely accessory. From the time when you first gratefully borrow them from the ordnance and quartermaster's tents to the time when you still more thankfully deliver them up, you revolve about them. In place of the ordinary organic sensations, they supply while you possess them the nucleus of the consciousness of self. Tho much is made of the ceremony, there is really no credit in returning these objects to the United States Government. The real merit is in borrowing them at all. This is perhaps the bravest act a soldier is called upon to perform. There are, let it be understood, some twenty-five separate articles in this borrowed equipment, including half a shelter-tent, one rifle, one canteen, one poncho, five pegs, etc., and to these one is ordered to add articles of toilet and personal apparel, bringing the total number to over thirty. These, when once you have put them together, you acquire as a part of yourself, like a permanent hump. They might be folded, hooked, and strapped together in a thousand ways; they must be folded, hooked, and strapped together in one way, and in only one way. And then they must be taken apart again, and combined anew for each day's journey, which is one of the most successful of the several standard devices for protecting the soldier from the corrupting influence of leisure.

When you advance upon an imaginary enemy, your corporal, whom you have learned to watch as a dog his master, shouts, "Follow me!" You are wearing your hump, with its various outlying parts, such as the rifle in your hand and the canteen on your hip. By bending your body until your back is parallel with the ground, you are able to simulate running. The gait as well as the contour resembles the camel's; but alas! you enjoy no such natural adaptation for pack-bearing, nor for the rude contacts with earth that await you. For, after loping forward some twenty-five yards, you are ordered to "lie down."

This is not to be construed as an invitation to enjoy a well-earned rest. On the contrary, your torture is about to begin. In civilian life it is customary when lying down to select some spot or object which yields slightly to the pressure of the body or corresponds somewhat to its outlines. But in skirmish formation you lie down in your place; if you are a rear-rank man, then half a pace to the right of your file-leader. The chances are one hundred to one that the spot fits you very badly. Nevertheless, down you go. You then hoist up on your left elbow, and address your rifle in the direction of the enemy. Your whole consciousness is now concentrated in the elbow. This member, which was never intended as an extremity, rests in all likelihood upon a rough-edged piece of granite separated from your bone by one thickness of flannel shirt. The rifle presses mercilessly upon it. Your pack, thrown forward in your fall, rests upon the back of your neck, adds itself to the weight upon your elbow, and renders it almost impossible—judged by civilian standards, altogether impossible—to look along the sights of your rifle. The pain in the elbow is soon followed by a sharp cramp in the wrist. When these parts have become sufficiently numb for you to attend to minor discomforts, you



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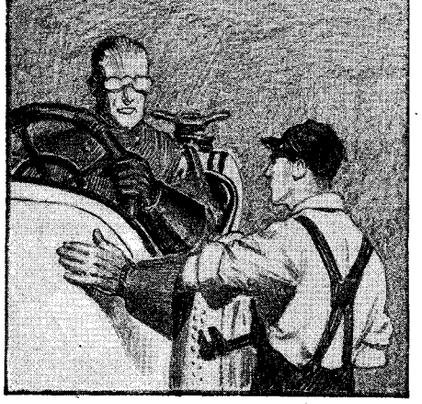

begin to realize that you are lying on your bolo knife, and that your canteen is sticking into your right hip.

At this moment the platoon leader orders you to "fire faster," and with a desperate contortion you reach around to the small of your back and grope for a slip of cartridges with which to reload your rifle. Then "Cease firing!" "Prepare to rush!" and again, "Follow me!"—this time not only to a prone position, but from a prone position. You are carefully enjoined that you must get up running and lie down running, lest you shall at any time present a fixt target to the enemy. You dig a hold with your foot, summon your last reserves of strength, totter forward with all your goods hanging, dangling, dragging about you, and soon resume business with that elbow exactly where you left off. This is called "advancing by rushes," and it is customary to do it for distances of a thousand yards or more in instalments of fifty yards or less. It is capped by a bayonet-charge in which, after drawing the reluctant bayonet with the right hand from just behind the left ear and fumbling hastily about for the proper grooves and sockets, you expend your last ounce of strength in a desperate sprint uphill. . . . . .

In all this there is a most extraordinary alteration of one's scale of values. I think I can understand something of the mind of the soldier in the trenches who welcomes the order to stand erect, preferring the chance of death to another moment of agonizing cramp.

It were injustice to many of the sufferers, however, to consider the physical agonies of the infantry solely. There was the cavalry, with which Richard Harding Davis, old campaigner that he is, had some illuminating experiences. And reflecting on these, his greatest grievance is that those on foot, just because they saw him carried part of the time by a horse instead of having to walk, should accuse him of enjoying occasional moments of complete rest. Mr. Davis insists that he enjoyed no such thing, or even the pleasure of considering them as a fleeting possibility. Still, he understands the injustice of the infantryman's deductions, as he explains:

When a man has chosen map-making because it sounds easy and, too late, learns that it includes digging trenches, and, while so engaged, sees another man riding by on a horse, he is not responsible for his thoughts or language. As a matter of fact, the cavalry course, tho strenuous, was the most attractive. It gave us an opportunity to rest our blistered feet, our aching muscles, and to paint those few parts of our anatomy that the rifle and the pack had missed a deep purple. It also led us over soft turf instead of macadam roads, through pretty villages, and by the side of cool streams and the beautiful waters of Lake Champlain. That the recruits learned the cavalry-drill much more quickly than the infantry-drill was entirely due to the horse. The spoken commands of the infantry confuse a man, especially as each spoken command is "hup-ho-hup," but the signals never confused the horse. When Captain King or Lieutenant Duval three times swung his arm fully extended from front to rear in a vertical plane, terminating at the horizontal with hand pointing to the front, we might be excused if we did not know what the devil he meant. But the horse knew. All the horse asked of us was to keep in the saddle.

"If you only will sit still," my horse used to beg of me, "and leave the curb alone, I will carry you through these evolutions with credit. But if while at the gallop you try to decide whether the captain means right front into line or right forward fours right, I will throw you into a barbed-wire fence." So I left it to the horse. With renewed acknowledgments to the horse, the recruits made a creditable showing. The past performances of some of the recruits might explain this. In my own squad, for example, were two fox-hunting squires from Maryland, a master of hounds, a gentleman jockey from Boston, and two steeplechase-riders who divide between them about all the cups this country offers.

One of the best days at Plattsburg was when, as cavalry, we rode seven miles beyond the city and camped for the night on the banks of the lake. There we were shown how to picket the horses, to unsaddle, water, feed, and groom them, to pitch our dog-tents, and to cook our own suppers in our mess kits. For that night the rations consisted of two slices of bacon, a potato, an onion, two pieces of bread, and coffee and sugar mixed. The camp was on the side of a hill that sloped gently to the lake. Back of us was a forest of magnificent pines, and overhead a harvest moon. When the work was done, and each man began to cook, and the hundreds of tiny fires burned red in the moonlight and were reflected in the lake, the picture was one of great beauty. Nor did the odors of frying bacon and steaming coffee in any degree spoil it.

This writer is convinced that the one thing the man at camp learned best was how much he had still to learn, and just how much truth there is in the assertion that this country could raise a million fighting men overnight. Mr. Perry found in his experience something rather higher when he realized that "to many this is the first dawning consciousness of the fellowship of country"—there where "patriotism is not praised or taught, but taken for granted." Another writer, Herbert K. Stockton, who addresses a communication on the subject to the New York *Times*, has become an ardent exponent of larger armies, more training for business men, and a more efficient National Guard, as a result of his sojourn at Plattsburg; but the one thing which apparently meant most to him was his new conception of leadership, gained from actual experience. Of this aspect of Plattsburg training he writes:

How that word leadership grew in significance at camp! Before a week had passed I saw a famous football coach, who, by this time, has carried a small army corps from scrub to 'varsity, turn from polishing his gun, when some one praised our captain, to say impetuously: "That man—I'd follow him anywhere!"

If there was one thing in the world the heart of this same captain was set upon we knew it to be good shooting. One day the crowd of 150 men was called to attention for a moment at noon mess and the brief announcement made that the com-

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pany had won regimental shooting honors. The yell that greeted von Hindenburg's victories could hardly have been more immediate and amazing than our instinctive response. And it was not the mere excitement of a football crowd. Each of us knew that the captain and his lieutenant had coached us, labored with us, and lifted us into shooting supremacy, and that each man had tried his hardest to make good. That is *esprit*.

Again, in an assault on a strong position in maneuvers, the company was ordered forward through a young cornfield to lie down and take up the fire at its farther edge. Our platoon leader, a Brooklyn police lieutenant (who need not read this to know that he had our enthusiastic following), carried us through the cornfield and on in a dash for fifty yards beyond to a low wall, for the edge of the cornfield was utterly exposed. We knew we were under a tremendous fire, and soon learned that by the immediate ruling of the nearest umpire we had been annihilated. The doubt and grief of our leader plainly gnawed at his conscience. Had he, or had he not, failed his captain and lost his platoon through a blunder? Happy to relate, the captain assured him he had done the only possible thing, and his relief was great. But a certain distaste for being annihilated remained with the privates in rank.

For if we had learned to answer leadership with loyalty, we had also learned to realize when good leadership was lacking. We knew that if we encamped in a bog and then were routed out of it in disorder before sundown, some one had blundered, and we wondered if this happened in peace with 5,000 men, what would happen in war with 50,000 or with 500,000. And we caught the irony of an evening lecture on the ideal sanitation that had been given Vera Cruz when we were apprized that our throng of mules, horses, and men with soap, tooth-brushes, and scrubbing-brushes had precipitated itself only that afternoon into the water-supply of the nearest town.

Without his getting puffed up, it became possible even for the rookie to perceive tactical mistakes when companies of regulars failed to foresee their own surprize and destruction or capture.

I recall that at one point in the field-exercises the regulars made a frontal attack on our position. We did not need the lecture round the camp-fire that night to realize that the attacking troops were slaughtered. It gives one an ineffaceable impression of what not to do, when, kneeling leisurely behind cover and firing blanks, one watches the sloping fields of the countryside swarming with little khaki figures coming forward in squad columns and platoon rushes, piling in masses through barbed-wire fences, and, worst of all, changing front during the attack to meet outflanking reserves, all under the rattle of machine guns and against the fire of 400 rifles. If the regulars themselves offered that target—and it may be remarked that a khaki uniform shows up badly on the summer landscape—we guessed what would happen in action to the provisional regiment of rookies.

Nor is Plattsburg, we are assured, all discomfort and learning of new and difficult accomplishments. There are other things fondly remembered by every reformed rookie that shared in them—things at first unappreciated in the swelter of

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Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
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A Mineral Springs Cure and Hotel, known as THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM, from having first introduced into this country the Schott treatment for heart disease. The treatment methods, and equipment embrace the best that advanced medical science has approved. Treatments are given under the direction of physicians. Two of the Drinking Springs are highly Radioactive.

THE BATHS The Bathing Springs are similar to the waters of Bad Nauheim, but about five times as strong. THE RADIUM EMANATION FROM BRINE SPRING No. 2 AVERAGES 64.8 MACHE UNITS PER LITER OF WATER, or nearly three times as much as any other American Spring known. For the treatment of **Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Obesity, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Anaemia, Diseases of the Digestive System and Liver, Heart and Circulatory System, Kidney Disease, and Disorders of the Nervous System,** we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.
Situated in a private park with miles of well-built and graded walks for Oertel Hill Climbing exercise. Well-kept Golf Course. Tennis Courts, Clock Golf and Miniature Golf. Music, Dancing.
Our Illustrated Booklets and Latest Reports on our Mineral Springs will be Mailed on Request

From Spinning Wheels *to* Motor Cars

Side by side with the first advertisement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, printed in the Hartford Courant in 1810, Donald McAulay, Turner, announced that he "made and repaired all kinds of spinning wheels."

Old Donald would look in vain through the pages of this magazine for advertisements of spinning wheels, and we can imagine his amazement at phonograph, telephone or motor car. But one familiar friend he would find—the announcement of the "Old Hartford," as ready today to give protection from all the risks of a motor car as it was to insure a spinning wheel in 1810. Such is the complete

INSURANCE SERVICE *OF THE* TWO HARTFORDS

For the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has granted protection against loss by fire for 105 years. It has grown with the country's growth, and the development of its insurance service has always kept pace with the country's insurance needs.

The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company was organized by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to conduct a general casualty and bonding business, and inherits the parent company's reputation for the fair settlement of every honest obligation.

Check on the coupon below the kind of insurance that interests you most. Mail it to us and we will send you full information.

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Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.
Hartford, Conn.

COUPON—CHECK—TEAR OFF—MAIL

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department D-10) 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:
Please send information on the kind of insurance checked to the name and address written on margin of coupon.

☐ Fire	☐ Motor Cycle	☐ Tornado	☐ Sprinkler Leakage
☐ Accident	☐ Burglary	☐ Hail	☐ Marine
☐ Health	☐ Employer's Liability	☐ Golfer's Policy	☐ Earthquake
☐ Auto Liability	☐ Workmen's Compensation	☐ Parcel Post	☐ Breeders and Exhibitors
☐ Auto Collision	☐ Bonding	☐ Rent	☐ Teaming
☐ Auto Theft	☐ Elevator	☐ Merchandise in Transit	☐ Salesmen's Samples
☐ Auto Fire	☐ Plate Glass	☐ Live Stock Transit	☐ Registered Mail
☐ Baggage (Insurance)	☐ Race Horse	☐ Live Stock	☐ Use and Occupancy

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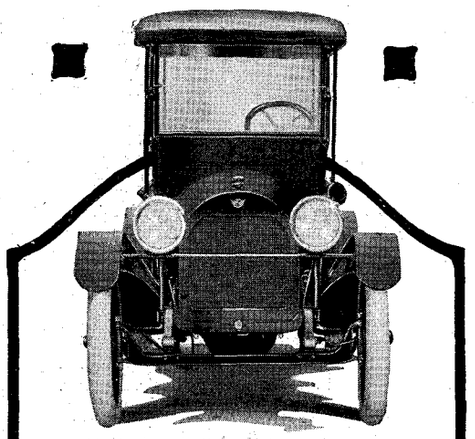


Here's the New 3/4-Ton REO Speed Wagon

SPECFICATIONS

Reo 1500-pound "Speed Wagon"

Capacity—Normal capacity, 1,500 pounds. Maximum capacity, including weight of body, 1,800 pounds.
Speed—22 miles per hour.
Wheel Base—120 inches. **Tread**—56 inches.
Wheels—Timken bearing, front and rear. Artillery type, second growth grade "A" hickory. Front 12 spokes 1⅜ inches diameter; rear 12 spokes, 1½ inches diameter. Demountable rims.
Tires—34x4½-inch pneumatic; front plain; rear, nobby tread.
Chassis—Length over all, 171 inches. Width over all, 66 inches. Dash to rear of frame, 128 inches. Width of frame, 30 inches.
Springs—High quality spring steel. Semi-elliptic. Adjustable supports and shackles all provided with grease cups. Front 2 inches wide, 38 inches long; rear 2½ inches wide, 40 inches long.
Motor—35 horse power. Four cylinder cast in pairs with heads integral, 4⅛-inch bore x 4½-inch stroke. Plunger oil pump to main bearings and timing gears; constant level splash to cylinders.
Carburetor—Johnson—Float feed, automatic type, water jacketed. Air intake connected with stove on exhaust. Dash air control. Throttle control on steering post and foot accelerator.
Ignition—Jump spark; current supplied by Remy generator which also furnishes current to storage battery for electric lights and electric starting device.
Starting and Lighting—Remy system, two unit, six volt. Starter motor mounted over front end of transmission, 100 ampere hour storage battery. Two large parabolic head lamps fitted with dimming device that saves two-thirds of the current ordinarily used. Instrument lamp and tail lamp.
Cooling System—Positive water circulation by gear driven centrifugal pump. Flat vertical tube radiator with outer casing which is easily removed for repair. Air circulation by belt-driven fan and specially constructed fly wheel spokes.
Clutch—Thirteen plate, dry disc type.
Transmission—Sliding selective type, three speeds forward and one reverse. Standard gear reduction from engine to rear wheels, high speed 4 to 1, second speed 7.2 to 1, low speed 14.8 to 1, and reverse 20 to 1. Hyatt roller bearings throughout. Reo center control.
Brakes—Two sets of brakes on rear wheel hubs; service brake contracting 14 inches in diameter 2¼-inch face. Emergency brakes internal expanding type. Easily adjusted and anti-rattling.
Front Axle—Drop forged "I" beam section with integral yokes. One-piece drop forged steering spindles. Timken bearings.
Rear Axle—Full floating type. Pressed steel casing electrically welded into a one-piece housing of great rigidity.
Steering Gear—Left side drive adjustable bevel pinion and sector type. Diameter of steering wheel, 17 inches; spark and throttle lever control under steering wheel.
Turning Radius—22½ feet.
Windshield—Two-piece ventilating rain-vision windshield.
Tank Capacities—Gasoline, 11 gallons; lubricating oil, 3 quarts; water, 3 gallons.
Regular Equipment—Remy electric starting and lighting system. Storage battery. Headlights tail and instrument lights; speedometer, D'arsonval type of ammeter, mechanical horn, extra rim, complete set of tools, including tire pump and jack.
Standard Body—Express type—flare board with top and side curtains. Width inside, 44 inches; length inside, 96 inches; height of panel, 12 inches; width of flare, 5 inches; height of platform light, 33 inches; height of platform loaded, 30½ inches; over all height of truck over top from ground, 92 inches; over all width of truck, 66 inches; dash to front of seat, 26 inches; depth of seat, 18 inches; width of seat, 38 inches.
Price—Complete with standard express body and canopy top $1,075, F. O. B. Lansing, Mich.
Price, Chassis Only—Including complete equipment less express body, driver's seat, canopy top and windshield $1,000, F. O. B. Lansing Mich.

WE HAVE DEVOTED YEARS to the designing, developing and the testing of this newest Reo Truck—this 1500-pound "Hurry Up" wagon.

FOR MORE PROBLEMS were involved—more difficulties had to be surmounted in the making of a truck of this type than are met with in the development of a motor vehicle for any other kind of service.

LOAD IS A PROBLEM—but that was solved in the Reo 2-ton truck.

SPEED IS ANOTHER—and that, after long years, was solved in the touring car.

BUT LOAD PLUS SPEED—these two combined were a problem that the world's greatest engineers have worked long and earnestly to master.

FOR QUICK DELIVERY—such as the various lines of retail and light wholesale and light manufacturing call for—speed is absolutely essential.

THAT SAYS PNEUMATIC tires—speeds above 15 miles per hour are impracticable on any others.

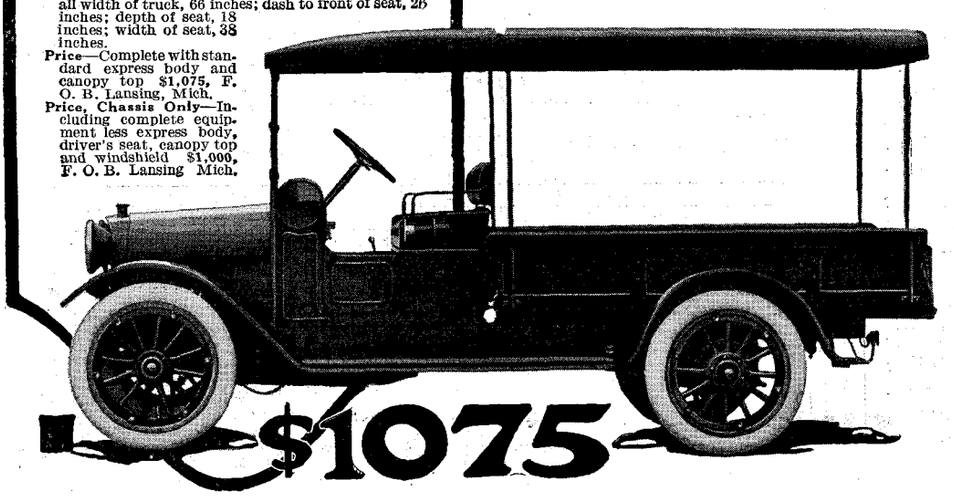
WHEN WE TELL YOU that in a recent tour of "Good Roads Boosters"—over roads so bad that the boosting was sorely needed, by the way!—six of these Reo Speed Wagons, each carrying ten men—just about 1500 pounds—followed the pilot car and at times actually made 40 miles per hour, you will see that this Reo is a genuine "hurry up" wagon.

WE RATE IT at 1500 pounds—but here we put the usual Reo factor of safety, "50 per cent over-size in all vital parts," so the owner doesn't need to worry about a few pounds (or a few hundred pounds) extra.

AND WHILE WE SAY in the specifications "22 miles per hour," you'll deduce from the incident that that too is only another example of Reo conservatism, and that with this vehicle on the job you can attain any degree of celerity you may desire in emergencies.

SPEED SPELLS ECONOMY in the kind of service for which this vehicle is designed—especially when you have to back up the speed, Reo quality—in motor and chassis.

Reo Motor Truck Company,



$1075

We can't say of course which of these two trucks is the more suitable to your peculiar needs—but your local dealer can—he knows you and he knows these trucks, their capacity and their adaptability. And since satisfaction to the user is the foundation of all Reo success, you can depend on him to tell you right, for he and we have more at stake in this transaction than even you can have.

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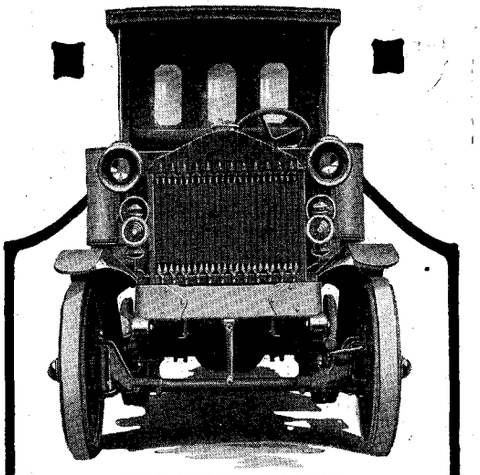
And The 2-Ton REO Heavy Delivery Truck



FOR HEAVY TRUCKING, this 2-ton Reo is ideal and has proven most economical.

SOME OWNERS tell us they habitually overload this vehicle up to twice its rated capacity without seemingly taxing either its power or strength.

IT WOULD TAKE MORE than these two pages, just to enumerate in small type the many different lines of business in which this 2-ton Reo is operating.

AND EVERY MAN who owns or drives this motor truck is enthusiastic in its praise.

ECONOMY is the first consideration in the selection of a motor truck—because in that word are incorporated or included all the other qualities you need in a heavy duty motor vehicle.

STURDINESS—stability—absolute reliability and freedom from mechanical troubles—these are Reo attributes.

"FIFTY PER CENT OVERSIZE in all vital parts"—the Reo slogan—guarantees Reo satisfaction under excessive over-loads or bad road conditions.

WE DON'T RECOMMEND over-loading, but since 90 per cent of users are prone to do it on occasions, we make the kind of motor truck that will stand up under it.

AND SINCE THIS REO two-ton truck has become very popular among dairymen and other commercial farmers, and is therefore called upon to negotiate all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather and under full load, it is made still stronger to withstand that kind of usage.

FOR EXAMPLE, one dairyman handles 63 ten-gallon cans of milk over a 45-mile route (90 miles return) every day, winter and summer—has done so for three years and never missed a trip or was late at the station.

THAT'S REO RELIABILITY—Reo "Service built in at the factory."

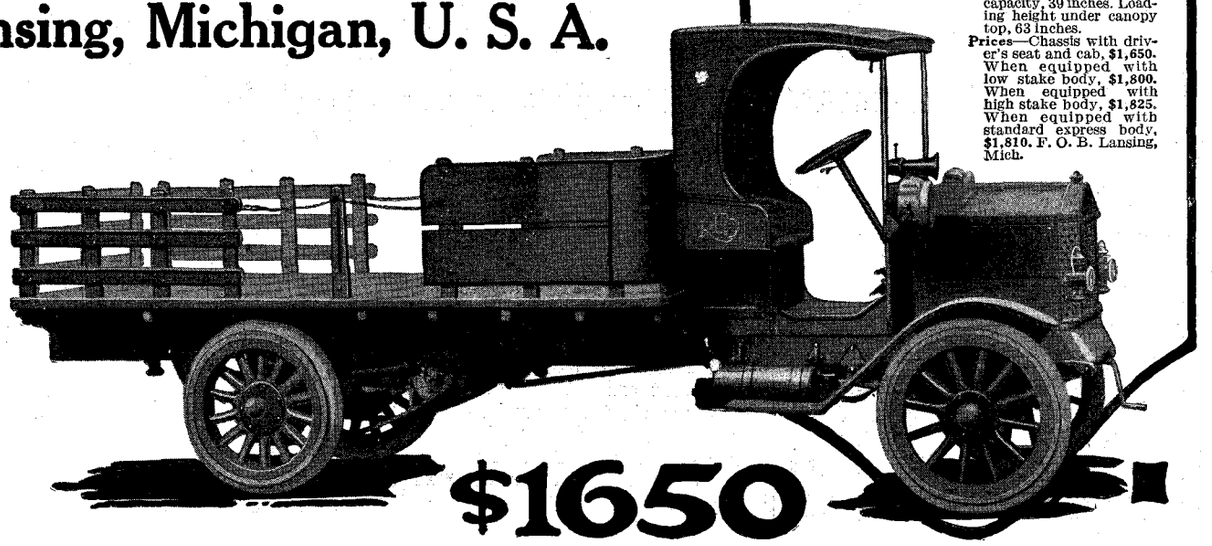
IF YOURS IS HEAVY WORK—if yours is the kind of work that calls for reliability at all times—and above all, if you are one of those who keep accurate account of the cost of your trucking—then you can't afford to experiment with a new or untried truck. A Reo is the kind of motor truck for you.

SPECIFICATIONS

Reo Two-Ton (Model "J") Truck

Capacity—Normal capacity, 4,000 pounds. Maximum capacity, including body, 5,000 pounds.
Speeds—(Controlled by governor) Three forward speeds and one reverse speed; 15.3, 8.48 and 4.17 miles per hour on forward, and 3.07 miles per hour on reverse, at 1250 R. P. M. of motor.
Wheel Base—146 inches.
Tread—Front 60 inches; rear 64 inches.
Wheels—Timken bearings, front and rear. Artillery type, second growth grade "A" hickory. Front, 12 spokes 2x1¾ inches; rear, 12 spokes 2½x2 inches.
Tires—Front, 36x4 inches, solid. Rear, 36x3½ inches dual, solid.
Chassis—Length over all, 225 inches. Width over all, 76 inches. Total height over all (top of cab), 97 inches. Dash to front of seat, 21⅝ inches. Dash to rear of seat, 41 inches. Rear of seat to rear of frame, 146½ inches. Width of frame, 35 inches.
Front Springs—Semi-elliptic, 2¼ inches wide and 44½ inches long, ten leaves with total thickness of 3 inches.
Rear Springs—Semi-elliptic, 2½ inches wide and 42 inches long, eleven leaves with total thickness of 3½ inches.
Motor—Horse power 27.2 S. A. E. rating. Four cylinder, cast in pairs with heads integral, 4⅛ inches bore x 4½-inch stroke. Plunger oil pump to main bearing and timing gears; constant level splash to cylinder.
Ignition—Dual system; National low tension magneto and battery of dry cells.
Carburetor—Holley, float feed type, water jacketed. Air intake connected with stove on exhaust and dash air control.
Cooling System—Positive water circulation by gear-driven centrifugal pump. Flat vertical tube radiator. Individual radiator sections, facilitating repair.
Clutch—Enclosed dry multiple disc.
Transmission—Sliding selective type. Three speeds forward and one reverse. Case hardened gears ⅞-inch face. Hyatt roller bearings throughout. Reo center control.
Drive—Shaft drive with two universal joints from gear case to jack shaft. From jack shaft the power is transmitted by side chains, roller type. 1¼-inch pitch. Radius rod adjustable.
Brakes—Two service brakes drums, 12 inches diameter, 2 inches face, flexible bands Raybestos lined, located on jack shaft. Two emergency brakes on rear hub. Drums 17-inch diameter 2-inch face, flexible bands, Raybestos lined.
Front Axle—Solid round section 2 5-16 inch diameter. Timken roller bearings.
Rear Axle—Solid rectangular section 2¼ x 3 inches. Timken roller bearings.
Steering Gear—Left side drive, adjustable bevel pinion and sector type. Diameter of steering wheel, 18 inches. Spark and throttle lever control under steering wheel.
Turning Radius—26½ feet.
Tank Capacity—Gasoline, 19½ gallons. Lubricating oil, 3 quarts. Water 2½ gallons.
Standard Stake Body—Inside length back of seat, 146 inches; width inside, 6 feet. Height of high stakes, 52 inches. Height of low stakes, 28 inches. Height of platform from ground, light 44 inches; loaded to capacity, 39 inches.
Standard Express Body—Inside length back of seat, 149 inches; width inside, 48 inches. Height of sides, 14 inches. Height of platform from ground, light, 44 inches; loaded to capacity, 39 inches. Loading height under canopy top, 63 inches.
Prices—Chassis with driver's seat and cab, **$1,650.** When equipped with low stake body, **$1,800.** When equipped with high stake body, **$1,825.** When equipped with standard express body, **$1,810.** F. O. B. Lansing, Mich.

Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.



$1650

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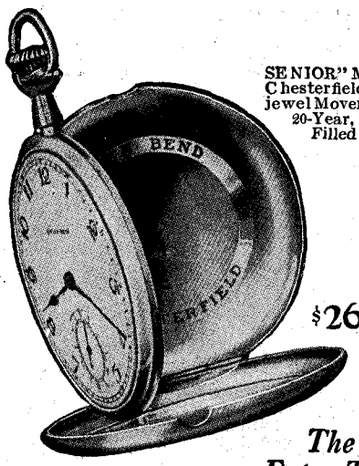

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Look for the Watch with the Purple Ribbon

Refined in Size and Design —and PERFECT in Time-Keeping

This is the new "Senior" model "Chesterfield," a finely-finished, closely-timed, 17-jewel movement with temperature adjustment, in guaranteed 20-year, special dust-proof, gold-filled case. It combines the stylish elegance of extreme thinness with exceptional time-keeping accuracy.

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"The Watch that Wears the Purple." Made in 100 styles and designs—for ladies and gentlemen—from $17.50 to $100.00. All movements and cases fully guaranteed.

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FROZEN IN ICE KEEPS PERFECT TIME

ADDISON'S ESSAYS
Selected. With Portrait. Cloth, 75 cents.
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How to Sell Things

A valuable little book, treating every phase of the science of selling—approaching the prospect, the presentation, objections, tact, how to close, personalities, moods, persistence, patience, productive factors, etc., etc. Its title is

SUCCESSFUL SELLING

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The author knows every twist and knack of selling—from long and wide PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. It will show you how to increase **your** sales—how to win BIG orders. Order to-day. By mail, 54c.

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adaptation to a new environment. From the "Impressions" in *The New Republic* we quote a few of these:

To stretch one's limbs without a pack, to sit by the roadside against a bank, to drink lukewarm water out of an aluminum can, to eat beans out of a tub, to bathe by hundreds in one shallow brook, to mitigate the natural roughness of one's stubble bed with a bit of straw—it requires some cultivation to raise these experiences to the pitch of ecstasy. But it is worth while. When, in decorous society, one is informed that "Dinner is served," it is in apologetic and doubtful tones, as tho the announcement were intrusive or unwelcome. But with what glad emotion does one spring forward, unashamed, with mess-kit extended for instant use, when one hears the hearty roar of the Falstaffian undershirted cook:

"E Company! Come and git it!"

A HUFFY PATRIOT

PATRIOTS are of various sorts, to be sure, and are often unrecognizable in their every-day garb. Yet perhaps few are so thorough in their patriotism or carry it so well concealed on ordinary occasions as a certain old lady observed by a correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*. He entered an unfamiliar grocery-store not long ago to make a few purchases, and found himself intruding into what, as he says, "would technically be called a 'scene.'" In his own words:

A shabby old lady was haranguing the grocer on the subject of some ham, which she plainly referred to as "stinking stuff," and ordered him to send and take it away, on peril of the immediate withdrawal of her account. She had much more to say of an uncomplimentary nature, to all of which the proprietor listened with the utmost courtesy and attention, accompanying her to the door with signs of the deepest consideration. I thought him a poor-spirited fellow, yet I could not refrain from sympathetic congratulations on his preservation of good temper.

"Ah," said he in a tone of enthusiasm, "there's nothing I wouldn't do for that old girl. She's always been like that, and I used to feel it a bit, but she's welcome to call my old mother names now if it pleases her.

"First week of the war," continued the grocer, "when the wholesale houses wouldn't send anything except for spot cash, and our customers all wanted tea and sugar by the ton and tinned goods by the mile, I had the shop full of women clamoring like suffragettes. One morning in walks Miss X. She chucked something on the counter in front of me, and said:

"'Here, you may need that with so many fools about.'

"It was a bundle of bank-notes, and the amount would surprize you. I tell you I fairly broke out crying before the whole shop. Miss X. whisked round, and gave the folk a bit of her mind, same as she'd often done to me. Then, when she'd told them that she'd report anybody to the police that ordered more than a week's provisions, she turns round to me.

"'Well,' she said, 'finished, babby? Same order as usual; and if your boy's enlisted, as he should have done, I'll carry it myself.'"

HORSES

This great history and study of the Horse contains (in addition to its detailed and almost romantic text matter) a beautiful picture of practically every Horse of prominence in history, along with text and table tracing the pedigree of all Horses and breeds of note.

Pedigree—Breeding—Training —Doctoring—Driving—Racing

A luxurious library in two large volumes (11 inches high), published in co-operation with Cassell and Co., the famous fine art publishers of London, covering all known knowledge of the Horse—the origin of breeds—tables show the history of famous strains—riding, driving, hunting, coaching, etc. The supreme authority on Breeding, Training, Showing, Racing, Pedigree. Containing also the most thorough and lengthy treatise on anatomy, physiology and horse doctoring, with explanatory diagrams and pictures.

Beautiful full-page colored plates on heavy coated stock embellish the work. These two volumes, aside from their reading and pictorial interest, constitute a rich ornament for your library table.

The NEW BOOK of the HORSE

Some of the subjects that are fully dealt with are Thoroughbred Horses—Famous Lines—The Female Lines—The Turf—Famous Horses—Steeplechasing—Hunting and Hunters—Fox-Hunting—Hunters and their Breeding—The Hackney—The Hackney Pony—The Cleveland Bay—The Yorkshire Coach Horse—Polo and Polo Ponies—Ponies—The Shire Horse—The Clydesdale Horse—The Suffolk—Management of Heavy Horses—Coaching—Driving—Riding and Horse Shows—Horse-Breeding and Breeds on the Continent, etc., etc.

The Set is composed of two large magnificent volumes, bound in rich red cloth. 29 full-page plates in colors, and hundreds of half-tones of celebrated horses, illustrate the work. The work is elegant and elaborate throughout.

You Pay A Little At A Time

We sell the complete set for $12.00. You pay $1.00 down and $1.00 per month. SIGN and send us the coupon herewith with $1.00, and we guarantee that if you desire to return the books after examination we will absolutely refund what you have paid in full, and you lose NOTHING.

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ROCKEFELLER, JR., DISCOVERS COLORADO

"IT'S a long way to 26 Broadway," remarked John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as the band at Cameron, Colorado, played "Tipperary" and the youthful millionaire proceeded to two-step about the floor with one after another of the wives of the men who two years ago regarded him as their enemy. It is indeed a long way from 26 Broadway to the Colorado mining-camps, so long a distance that many another man in his place would have found it impossible to bridge the gap. It is all the way from capital to labor, from big profits and luxuries to small pay and squalor, and the road from the one to the other extreme is paved with misunderstandings for those who can not make the whole journey. But a few weeks ago one victim of many misunderstandings made the trip and at length found himself in the midst of many other human beings who had suffered even more from the same evils. He was welcomed as the "big boss"; he lived among them as a daily wonder of genuine human feeling and unprecedented approachableness; and he left them finally as some one strangely like a friend. For him, as for them, it was a voyage of discovery. He discovered Colorado, altho that flourishing State has been for many years in existence. And he evidently discovered something else of even more ancient establishment—the truth of the old truism that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of 26 Broadway, is a personage, an unknown quantity called a "magnate." The same man among men in the easy fraternity of a mining-camp is, in the words of one of the least of his employees, "a dom good-a guy." Words, apologies, explanations, pour forth, and the war of capital and labor still rages. A hand-clasp, a smile, and a friendly word freely spoken, and a new era of good-will is born.

Such are the results of the excursion that young Rockefeller made to the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The humorous happenings that befell during that trip are many, related with enthusiastic detail by the local press. Take, for example, the story of the celebrated dance, as given, with elaborate comment, by the Trinidad (Colo.) *Chronicle-News:*

Last night at Cameron, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the oil king, owner and heir to a multitude of millions, placed his right arm about the slender waist of a coal-miner's wife and whirled her about a floor none too smooth to the sprightly tune of "Tipperary."

Mr. Rockefeller enjoyed that dance and stept lively. His sunburned nose glistened like a young arc-light. His shoulders swayed to the magic rhythm of the music. He who deals with serious financial problems, who is said to hold in his hands the hope and happiness of thousands of struggling toilers, was as youthful as a boy out

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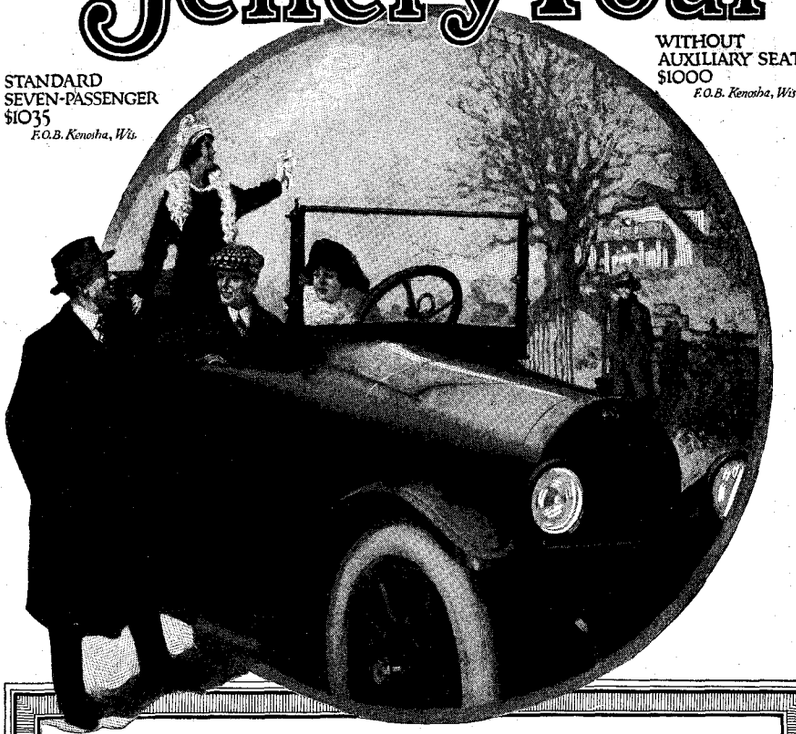

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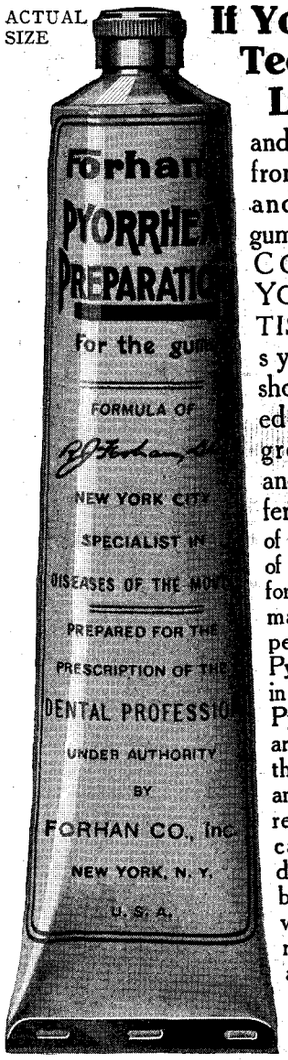

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of school. He danced the Rockefeller Coal-Dust Tango waltz.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mackenzie-King have enjoyed their visit in Colorado. Into their nostrils and lungs they have breathed the invigorating mountain atmosphere. They have traveled over ideal Colorado mountain roads. They have seen the inside and the outside of the Colorado coal industry. They have talked to men, women, and children, and they have felt a new thrill—a new desire to do things.

It's a long, long way from Broadway, and its giant structures, and far, far away from the money market where men struggle for a foothold in the financial world. About this man Rockefeller men have fought with shields of gold in battles of dollars for, lo, these many years. Among the hills of Colorado men worked in the pits, and civil war for a time shrieked unto the very heavens. Men with evil in their hearts bore arms and torches, and death and destruction swept over the mesas; but in autumn days there came out of the East a man who knows and understands and feels. Out of the East he came to speak a word that carried a note of cheerfulness, and by the dim light in a little schoolhouse at Cameron last night swung his feet to the tune of "Tipperary."

This man has worn a miner's clothes. He has eaten at a miner's table. He has slept in a miner's bed. He has seen red dawns creep up along the ridge of hills that shelter homes of miners. He has seen the sun decline and paint with fingers of fire the rim of Western cloud-banks. He has felt the human heart beat and the kindly fellowship between men, and has asked the workers to be partners with him in the coal industry.

Why, then, should Colorado not feel gratified that he has been here and when he leaves wish him well?

It was a big thing that Rockefeller did, many of those out there are thinking, who know the actual conditions that he faced. But its greatest value lay in the fact that it was done "in just the right way." One Denver business man who phrased this sentiment went on to explain, to a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that—

No one who is a stranger to conditions as they have existed in this State can realize what it means for a man like Rockefeller, who has been looked upon by a large element as some kind of an inhuman monster, who was held responsible for all the terrible things that have happened to them and those they love, to come here, practically alone, to face the men who would have killed him a few months ago.

That takes nerve. No coward could have gone through such an experience. It must have been a great strain. If Rockefeller had any qualms about it, he showed no sign. He was cordial, frank, open, and aboveboard. He looked the men in the eye, and talked to them as man to man.

If any one had told me a few months ago that Rockefeller could come here and do what he has done, I would have thought that person crazy. It took real courage—the kind that any one, even an enemy, must admire. He made friends among the miners, who found out for the first time that Rockefeller was a man, and he won his way. It has taken a lot of moral courage as well. There can be no doubt that young Rockefeller has broken away from the old "Public Be Damned" crowd, and is striking out in his own way.

On the other hand, we have his own words for it that "I honestly don't think I ever had such a good time in my life. I've made up my mind to come back next year, and I'll bring Mrs. Rockefeller with me, if it is possible." And more than one man has remarked, viewing the effect that this trip has had, that "If Mr. Rockefeller comes out here once a year like this and lets people see what he is really like, strikes such as that of a few months ago will become an utter impossibility." Another of his adventures in Cameron was participation in the big miners' parade. A writer to the Denver *Post* tells the story:

He was dining at the home of a miner here when the miners' band came up to the house and started to play. He was told there was to be a parade to escort him to the schoolhouse. Hurrying out of the dwelling, he entered his automobile with his secretary.

Hundreds of miners—virtually every man in the camp except the night shift then in the workings—were crowded about the house. The band struck up a lively tune and began its march. The newspaper men fell into line behind the musicians, and the miners strung out in a long line after them.

Mr. Rockefeller suddenly noticed that the reporters were on foot in the parade.

"Here! That's not fair!" he shouted. "Let me in on that, too!"

And he jumped out of his car and took his place at the head of the marchers, directly behind the band. He caught a huge Irish miner, in grimy overalls, by the sleeve and pulled the man into line beside him.

"Here, keep step with me!" he commanded. "Pair up like the rest of them. That's it!"

Down past the Miners' Club and the village store marched the crowd, Mr. Rockefeller grinning like a schoolboy. He kept step with the music and swung his arms vigorously. Once or twice he joined some of the other men in whistling the march air.

Once the New Yorker turned around and called to the correspondents:

"If I had a linen duster and a high hat, I'd think I had joined a minstrel show!"

When the schoolhouse was reached, Mr. Rockefeller stept out of line and took a position at the foot of the steps. The men marched on into the building. The millionaire shook hands with each person who passed him. It was not a perfunctory, weak hand-clasp that he gave the men, but a firm, quick, powerful grip that bespoke unsuspected strength of arm. He had a pleasant, apt word for every one. Not a soul passed him that was not sent into the schoolhouse smiling broadly.

And exactly two years ago last night the miners of Mr. Rockefeller's corporation walked out on strike. It was the second anniversary of the beginning of the "big labor-war" in southern Colorado.

In that crowd that shook the New Yorker's hand last night were both union and non-union men. Nearly all of them had been strikers. And scores of them were the same men who a year and a

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half ago were battling to the death with the agents of this same John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Within two miles of the spot where Mr. Rockefeller stood some of the worst battles of that period of strife were fought. The powerful head of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was in the very heart of what every one in this section terms the most bitter part of the strike-zone.

Once friendly relations were established between the employer and his workers, he tried at various places where he stayed to give some explanation of the misunderstandings of a former era. The paper above quoted gives in part one such speech. It was at Lester, one of the C. F. & I. Company's smaller camps, where, on adjoining property, were some miserable Mexican adobe huts. Said he:

Those are the shacks that the investigators photographed and told the country were the only homes the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company provides for its men. We got "Hail Columbia" on the strength of those pictures and statements.

But all except twelve of those shacks belong to another company that has no connection with the C. F. & I. The line between the two properties runs just back of those twelve. You see that every other house in Lester is thoroughly modern and sanitary. We are building twelve more modern homes to replace those twelve, and then we shall buy those places from the occupants—altho they are really owned by the company now—and tear them down, forcing the occupants to move into decent quarters.

The company across the line is a small affair that can't afford better houses for its men. But we have to afford them. You can see the sort of competition we are up against.

And to the *Eagle* representative and other news men he added that these huts represented the worst problem with which the company had to deal, for—

Now, the facts of the matter are these—as you boys heard over there for yourselves—those old people came into this camp when it was started—thirty years ago. They squatted on the company's land, and they put up their own huts to save house-rent. Many of them pay no rent for the ground. Others pay $1 a year.

The company has been trying for years to force them out of those wretched shacks into nice, modern houses. But they simply won't go—altho rents in the new places are very cheap. Those old Italians have brought up their families in those shacks, and they love every scrap of tin over their heads. They would almost fight to stay there. And, meanwhile, we get blamed for having such houses on our property.

But the time has come when we can not tolerate those hovels. We are building these forty new homes and we are going to send wagons around and move the furniture of these people and then tear down those shacks. They have no business raising children in such wretched surroundings, and we intend to put a stop to it at any cost.

Even then, I suppose, some long-haired reformers will come around and yell their heads off that the corporation is "turning

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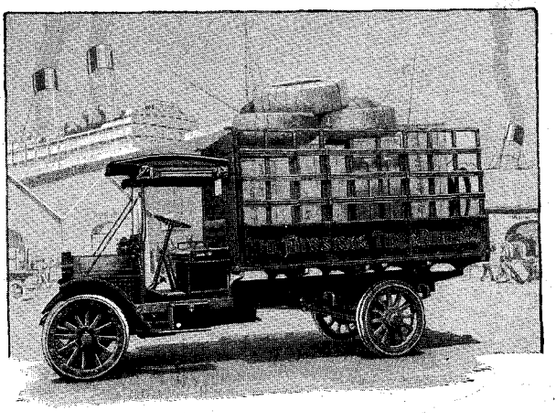

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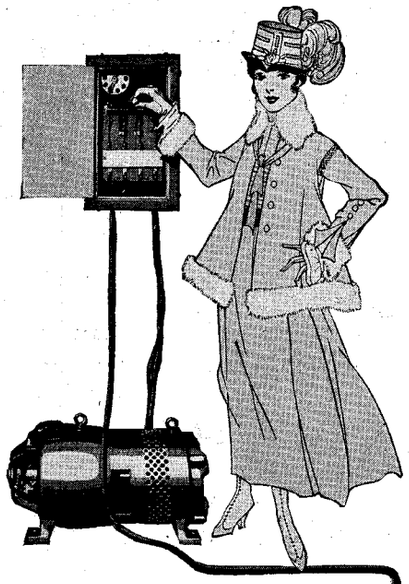

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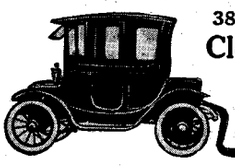

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the poor souls out into the streets." We seem doomed to get it going and coming.

While at Lester, Mr. Rockefeller held amusing converse with a colored member of his family of employees, related in the *Post* article above quoted:

In front of the camp boarding-house he met two very black negro miners. He walked up to the men, introduced himself, and shook hands.

One of the darkies held the millionaire's hand and pumped it vigorously, while he let out a loud exclamation:

"Is you Mistah Rockyfeller?" he gasped. "Fo' de love ob Gawd, man! Now, is dat so! An' you-all heah shakin' hands wid a black boy like me! Now, can you beat dat!"

The darky pumped Mr. Rockefeller's arm vigorously again, and still held his hand. Then he continued:

"You! De great an' genuine Mistah Rockyfeller! Good Gawd, man! Ain't you got a crust now! Jes' hear dat! De only true Mistah Rockyfeller!"

The speaker is one of the camp's most eccentric characters. A crowd quickly gathered when it was seen he was talking to the New Yorker.

"My name's William Hood, Mistah Rockyfeller," the darky went on, grinning from ear to ear. "I done heah about you-all fo'ever, but I sho never expected to be standin' heah shakin' you-all by de hand. Mr. Rockyfeller! Ain't dat a name, now! Everybody's allus yellin' an' a-hollerin' about you-all in de newspapers. Nobody don't holler about me in de papers. Well, now, suh, I wants to tell you-all dat I'se a most faithful employee for you-all, suh. An' I wants to know, suh, when I'se goin' tuh git in on de pension-list? I deserves a pension, suh; 'deed I does!"

"Well," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "I'm not on the pension-list myself yet, William."

"Yes," argued Hood, "but you-all ain't doin' no laborious labor!"

A Limb for a Limb.—A cockney angler, thinking his Highland boatman was not treating him with the respect due to his station, expostulated thus:

"Look here, my good man, you don't seem to grasp who I am. Do you know that my family has been entitled to bear arms for the last two hundred years?"

"Hoots! that's naething," was the reply. "My ancestors have been entitled to bare legs for the last two thousand years."—*Tit-Bits.*

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OLDER SISTER—"So as to have it fresh, goosey."—*Boston Transcript.*

Partial Success.—"What's Professor Diggs doing these days?"

"He's trying to decipher a Babylonian tablet."

"Any results so far?"

"Mrs. Diggs has nervous prostration and the children have been sent to the home of a relative."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Not Their Fault.—Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living-room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"John," she remarked, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"You don't say so, Maria!" responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his corn-cob pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"But, Maria," demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two Rhode Island Reds for what happened twenty-five years ago?"—*Kansas City Star.*

Between the Lines.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., told a war-story at a smoker at the officers' training-camp in Plattsburg.

"Two brothers, Russians," he said, "were captured in the Karpathians and sent to a prison-camp in Germany.

"Their mother heard nothing from them for a long while, and the poor woman was nearly distracted. Then, at last she got a letter, a letter from the elder brother, Piotr.

"'Dear mother,' he wrote, 'here I am in the lovely German prison-camp. I have a beautiful room, with use of bath. The bed is comfortable, clean sheets every week, Good food and plenty of it. Beer to drink and cigars to smoke. I am very happy.

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"'P. S.—Brother Ivan was shot this morning for complaining.'"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Persuasion.—There is a deputy-marshal in Mississippi who does not permit any such trifles as extradition laws to stop him in the performance of his duties.

When a certain term of court was about to begin a man who was out on bail was reported to be enjoying himself over in Georgia. The deputy-marshal went after him. The next day he telegraphed the judge:

"I have persuaded him to come."

A few days later he rode into town on a mule, leading his prisoner tied up snugly with a clothes-line. The latter looked as if he had seen hard service.

"Why, Jim," said the Judge, "you didn't make him walk all the way from Georgia?"

"No, sir. Part of the way I drug him, and when we come to the Tallapoosa River, he swum."—*Harper's.*

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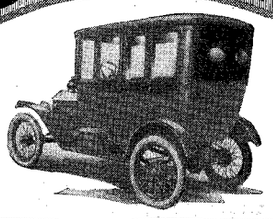

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Inside Information.—JACK—"Do you believe marriages are made in heaven?"

JILL—"Probably. Heaven only knows why some are made."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Envious.—"We had hard work getting a cap on my oil-well. Thousands of gallons of oil spurted into the air."

"I wish my coal-mine would act that way."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Contempt of Court.—DEFENDANT (in a loud voice)—"Justice! Justice! I demand justice!"

JUDGE—"Silence! The defendant will please remember that he is in a court-room."—*Penn State Froth.*

Their Value.—"So you bought one of those automobiles they tell so many funny stories about?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "And it is saving me a lot of trouble and wear and tear. When your friends tell you jokes about your car they don't expect you to ask them to ride around in it."—*Washington Star.*

A Bitter Fate.—A number of local Grand Army veterans were having a reunion, and were entertaining brother members from a neighboring State. Some of the visiting veterans protested against certain proposed legislation by the State Assembly.

One of the speakers became so vehement in his remarks and painted the situation so despairingly that an earnest auditor, overwhelmed by the oratory, jumped to his feet and cried excitedly:

"Comrades, is it possible that we died in vain?"—*Everybody's.*

A Testimonial.—Judge Parry, in a recent article on "Rufus Choate, Advocate," says on occasion Choate would meet with his Sam Weller. Defending a prisoner for theft of money from a ship, a witness was called who had turned State's evidence and whose testimony went to prove that Choate's client had instigated the theft.

"Well," asked Choate, "what did he say? Tell us how and what he spoke to you."

"Why," said the witness, "he told us there was a man in Boston named Choate and he'd get us off if they caught us with the money in our boots."—*Tit-Bits.*

Man in the Home.—The late Horace Hutton used to say that having to take a little trouble would impress a fact on any one's memory so that he would never be able to forget it. In illustration he would tell this story:

"Our waitress, Maggie, could never remember to put salt on the table, and time after time Mrs. Hutton would remind her to do it. One morning it was absent, as usual, and I said, 'Maggie, where is the stepladder?'

"'It's in the pantry, sir!'

"'Please bring it in, Maggie,' I said kindly.

"Maggie brought it in with a look of wonder on her face.

"'Put it right beside the table,' I commanded, and when she had done so I added: 'Now, I want you to climb up to the top of it, look all over the table and see if there is any salt there.'

"Maggie never forgot the salt again."—*Youth's Companion.*

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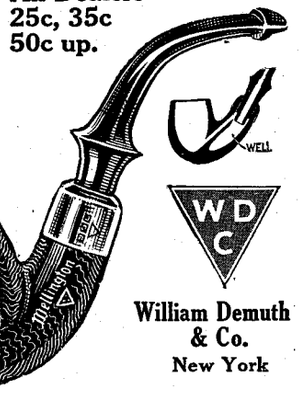

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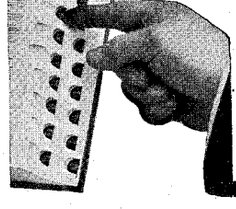

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Versatile.—VISITOR—"What's that new building on the hill yonder?"

FARMER—"Well, if I find a tenant for it, it's a bungalow; if I don't, it's a barn."—*The Club-Fellow.*

Professional Caution.—BURGLAR (just acquitted, to his lawyer)—"I will drop in soon and see you."

LAWYER—"Very good; but in the daytime, please."—*Boston Transcript.*

Considerate.—"Would you like some views of the hotel to send to your friends?"

"Sir," said the disgruntled guest, "I presume it will be better for me to keep my views to myself."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Inconvenient. — ERMYNTRUDE — "I'm terribly worried. Dear Harold is coming home on leave, and he tells me he's captured seven Germans. Now I really haven't the faintest idea what to do with them."—*Weekly Telegraph.*

A False Note.—"I hear you ca-a-alling me," warbled daughter from the parlor.

"Yes," sang mother from the kitchen, "I want you to come here and help me with the dis-s-shes."

And then a profound silence reigned.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Another Insult to Uncle Sam.—"The Leyland liner *Armenian* was torpedoed and sunk on June 28 by a German submarine. The vessel was carrying 1,414 mules, which were consigned for the port of Avonmouth. A large number of the missing are American citizens."—*From the London Shipbuilding and Shipping Record.*

Intelligent Youth.—The boy was very small and the load he was pushing in the wheelbarrow was very, very big.

A benevolent old gentleman, putting down his bundles, lent him a helping hand.

"Really, my boy," he puffed, "I don't see how you manage to get that barrow up the gutters alone."

"I don't," replied the appreciative kid. "Dere's always some jay a-standin' round as takes it up for me."—*Puck.*

Harsh Measures.—The wounded highlander in hospital was very deprest, and seemed to make no headway toward recovery. He was for ever talking about his "bonnie Scotland," and the idea occurred to the doctor that a Scotch piper might rouse his spirits.

After some hunting around a piper was found, and it was arranged that he should present himself outside the hospital that night, and pour forth all the gems of Scottish music the pipes were capable of interpreting. This he did.

When the astute doctor turned up the next morning he eagerly asked the matron:

"Did the piper turn up?"

"He did," replied the matron.

"And how's our Scotch patient?"

"Oh, he's fine; I never saw such a change," said the matron.

"That's grand. It was a fine idea of mine to get that piper," said the delighted doctor.

"Yes," said the matron, sadly; "but the other thirty patients have all had a serious relapse."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores.

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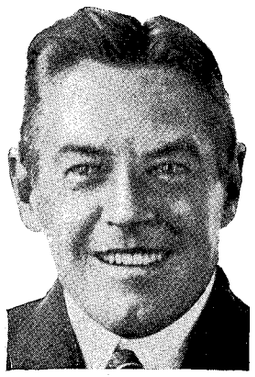

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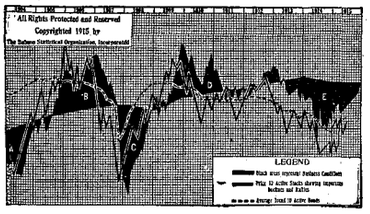

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR ENORMOUS CROPS

OF the six chief grain-crops grown in this country—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat—all, except buckwheat, show large increases this year over last, and the three first—wheat, corn, and oats—which are the chief sources of our nation's wealth, show very heavy increases. For the first time in our history 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat have been raised this year, the average for recent years having been only 686,000,000 bushels, while the record-breaking crop of last year was only 891,000,000 bushels. In corn, of which 2,672,800,000 bushels were grown in 1914, the yield for the present year is, from present estimates, 3,026,159,000 bushels, but there are reasons to believe that, when final returns are in, the corn-crop will be found to exceed the record crop of 1912, which was 3,125,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats this year was 1,517,478,000 bushels, whereas last year it was only 1,141,060,000 bushels. A summary of these and other important grain-crops indicates an increase in the production of all crops of 883,771,000 bushels. Following are the figures:

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN-CROPS IN BUSHELS

	1915	*1914*
Wheat	1,002,029,000	891,017,000
Corn	3,026,159,000	2,672,804,000
Oats	1,517,478,000	1,141,060,000
Barley	236,682,000	194,953,000
Rye	44,179,000	42,779,000
Buckwheat	16,738,000	16,881,000
Total	5,843,265,000	4,959,494,000

When values are considered, the showing, as pointed out by *The Journal of Commerce*, is "even more remarkable." There is a total in value this year of $563,994,000 in excess of the value for last year, money which represents new wealth; and, as the writer in that paper remarks, this is "certainly a satisfactory result, considering the rapidity with which wealth is being destroyed in other parts of the world." Following is a table showing the values of these and other crops last year and this:

FARM-VALUES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	Oct. 1, 1915	*Dec. 1, 1914*
Wheat	$1,001,844,000	$878,680,000
Corn	2,133,000,000	1,802,599,000
Oats	523,530,000	499,431,000
Barley	110,767,000	105,903,000
Rye	36,094,000	37,018,000
Buckwheat	12,336,000	12,782,000
Flaxseed	26,147,000	19,540,000
Rice	24,282,000	21,849,000
Sweet potatoes	47,109,000	41,294,000
White potatoes	179,290,000	198,609,000
Hay	865,708,000	779,068,000
Tobacco	107,483,000	101,411,000
Cotton	513,200,000	519,612,000
Total	$5,580,790,000	$5,017,796,000

The writer finds the above figures significant "as illustrating the even working of the great economic law of supply and demand and the balancing of price against quantity." As an example he cites the short cotton-crop of the present year, which is "selling at a price enough higher to bring the money-value close to the amount represented in last year's record crop." He says further:

"The lower prices of oats bring the crop-value closer to that of the previous season. The same is true of wheat, altho this does not show so clearly in the figures which are based on Government estimates on the dates named. The last wheat-crop was marketed at a higher average price than the 98.6 cents which the Government gives as the farm price of December 1, 1914, and which is made to compare with a similar estimate of 90.9 cents per bushel on October 1, 1915. The same is true of corn in a lesser degree, which is valued at 70.5 cents on the farm on October 1, as against 63.7 cents on December 1.

"Some statisticians are apt to go a point further in estimating the value of this new production by including the value of hogs and other farm animals. This, particularly in the case of hogs, is a duplication, for most of the huge corn-crop raised in this country never reaches market as corn, but as hogs, being consumed on the farms on which it is raised. This is verified in the Government's estimate of an increase this year of 7 per cent. over last year in the country's supply of hogs.

"But whether as hogs or corn it will have to be transported from one place to another and retransported as bacon and lard and pork, or as breakfast-food or glucose or corn-oil or a hundred other products, and in one way or another much of it will be exported. In fact, except for individual use, whatever the farmer raises eventually reaches the railroads, and most of it must be manufactured either in flour-mills or packing-establishments or starch-factories, or otherwise. The railroads keep the steel-mills active and the farmers keep the automobile-factories busy and the mills and the factories keep every one else busy who wants to work."

HOW THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN WILL BE SPENT

The $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan has led a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* to undertake an explanation of the ways in which the money will be spent. He has made a study by States and by commodities. Every part of the country will share in the proceeds. "From the parent stem at Wall and Broad streets," he says, "the branches will shoot out in all directions until every section has been reached." Not only will the Eastern bankers and the Western farmer share in it, but the lumbermen of the Northwest, the sheep-herder of Wyoming, the Southern cotton-planter, all in some degree, and, not only by the quota their sections may contribute toward making the loan successful, but "even more vitally by the expenditure of such a large sum for the products of the soil and of the factory." The loan itself represents, he says, only a small proportion of the surplus credit now available in this country for industrial and financial uses. Hence it can hardly have any adverse effect on the loaning power of the banks, more especially as all the money will remain in this country. It is certain that the spending of $500,000,000 for American goods will have a stimulating effect on business. While some sections of the West have not shown the same enthusiasm for the loan as the East has shown, this writer believes the West has quite as much at stake as any other part of the country. Following are other interesting points in the article:

"Of the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to the United Kingdom and France in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the larger part consisted of ten classes of products which are

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Convertible, at the option of the holder, on any date not later than April 15, 1920, or (provided that notice be given not later than April 15, 1920) at maturity, par for par, into 15-25 Year Joint and Several 4½ per cent. Bonds of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the French Republic. Such 4½ per cent. bonds will be payable, principal and interest, in United States Gold coin, in New York City, free from deduction for any present or future British or French taxes, will mature October 15, 1940, but will be redeemable, at par and accrued interest, in whole or in part, on any interest date not earlier than October 15, 1930, upon three months' notice.

A large amount of these bonds having already been withdrawn for investment, we, whose names appear below, offer, on behalf of a country-wide group of institutions and bankers, the unsold balance, subject to prior sale and change in price.

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White, Weld & Co.
Elmira, Sawyer, Noble & Co.
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American Exchange National Bank
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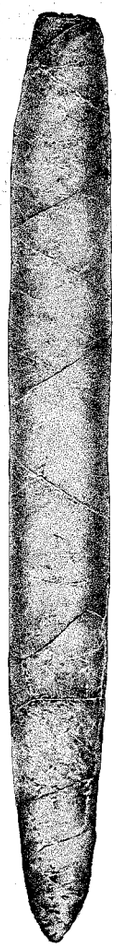
Even if you accept this offer, like the cigars and pay for them, we do not make a profit, unless you begin to buy your cigars regularly from us. This you will probably do. It is in just this way that our large list of regular customers has been built up.

We make other cigars than the Panatela, including a line of Clear Havana cigars. All these cigars are shown in our catalog which is sent on request. In ordering please use business stationery or give reference and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.



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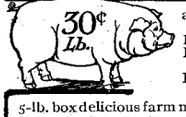

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all more or less essential in modern warfare, either to feed, clothe, mount, or otherwise equip the fighting forces. Consequently it is upon these and similar commodities that the greater part of the $500,000,000 credit undoubtedly will be spent. If the expenditures were divided among them according to their relative importance in the export trade of last year, the producers of each class of the ten products would benefit through sales in the following approximate amounts:

Article	*Sales*
Horses	$37,000,000
Wheat	104,500,000
Automobiles	24,500,000
Copper-manufactures	42,000,000
Cotton, unmanufactured	137,500,000
*Iron- and steel-manufactures	21,500,000
Leather and manufactures	21,500,000
Meat and dairy products	87,500,000
Tobacco	19,000,000
Wool-manufactures	5,000,000
Total	$500,000,000

* Based on incomplete export returns. Probably much larger.

"Naturally this table gives only a very rough idea of the probable distribution of expenditures, for the reason that undoubtedly there will be considerable sums spent for products not in the list, while the proportions for those included may not hold. It is likely, for instance, that the amount to be spent for munitions of war will be relatively larger, because American manufacturers of shrapnel-shells and similar goods only recently commenced to ship them in large quantities. Thus, the proportion to be applied to the products of copper, iron, and steel will undoubtedly show an increase if the actual figures should ever become available. Nevertheless, these figures, when studied in detail, according to the importance of the products geographically, show clearly the far-reaching benefits which will accrue to the whole country.

"The exports of unmanufactured cotton formed the largest single item in our trade with England and France last year, and it is largely upon their takings of the present year's crop that the prosperity of the South depends. The recent export returns show cotton-shipments to the Allies large enough to warrant the assumption that a substantial part of the proceeds of the loan may be devoted to the purchase of that staple. On the theory of expenditures as outlined above, the sum to be so used would amount, as the table shows, to more than $137,000,000, and, based on the production by States, this sum would be distributed in about the following manner:

Texas	$39,200,000	Missouri	$10,700,000
Georgia	23,100,000	Mississippi	10,500,000
Alabama	15,000,000	Arkansas	8,600,000
South Carolina	13,000,000	All other	17,400,000

"Even allowing for the necessary qualification of these figures, the South's interest in the loan is obviously very great. Nor will any benefits that may be derived from stimulation of the cotton-trade be confined wholly to the South, for the trade's ramifications are as wide as those of the loan itself.

"Conditions in the South may also be favorably influenced through expenditures for tobacco—one of the luxuries for which the demand from France and England was greater last year than the year before, largely, it is said, to furnish solace to the men in the trenches. At any rate, the two countries last year took $27,000,000 worth, representing 3.8 per cent. of their total expenditures for the ten products under discussion. On that basis, $19,000,000 of the loan should go for tobacco, and, assuming that this were distributed among the States according to their importance as producers, the division would be about as follows:

Kentucky	$5,700,000	Ohio	$1,400,000
North Carolina	3,100,000	Tennessee	1,100,000
Virginia	2,000,000	All other	5,700,000

"Next to cotton, the greatest expenditures will be for wheat, if the export ratio

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in the last fiscal year holds in purchases with the proceeds of the loan. Taking the ten leading States in the order of production last year, the distribution would be somewhat like this:

Kansas	$21,000,000	Minnesota	$5,000,000
North Dakota	9,000,000	Missouri	5,000,000
Nebraska	8,000,000	Washington	5,000,000
Oklahoma	5,000,000	Ohio	4,000,000
Illinois	5,000,000	All other	36,000,000
Indiana	5,000,000		

"The indicated expenditure for wheat exceeds $100,000,000, and, as practically every State produces a considerable quantity, a final analysis of the expenditures would probably show a wider distribution than those for any other class of products. The table clearly indicates the great influence which the loan may exert in determining business-conditions in the West and Middle West, and of the country as a whole.

"The millions which may be spent for leather and leather manufactures will be very widely distributed. The West, producing the hides, will get its share, as will the New England States, which are the leaders in the production of leather goods. It is, in fact, one of the most important of New England's industries, and upon its prosperity many thousands of people depend for employment. Too, the same section will no doubt be greatly aided by expenditures for woolen manufactures, large quantities of which are being produced for export to the Allies by the American Woolen Company and others, while Wyoming, Montana, and other sheep-raising States have a material interest in the loan for the same reasons. The large shipments of automobiles will bring profits to the manufacturers of Michigan, Ohio, New England, and other sections which have a large output.

"Turning to the manufactures of iron and steel and copper, the expenditures, based on production and export statistics, would be approximately as follows:

	Copper-Manufactures		*Iron- & Steel-Manufactures*
Arizona	$14,000,000	Pennsylvania	$9,000,000
Montana	8,000,000	Ohio	5,000,000
Michigan	6,000,000	Illinois	2,000,000
Utah	6,000,000	New York	1,500,000
Nevada	2,000,000	Alabama	1,000,000
All other	6,000,000	All other	3,000,000

"These figures are, however, undoubtedly substantially smaller than the actual distribution will be, for the reason that they are based partly on Government export statistics, which are very meager as regards the figures for exports of iron- and steel-manufactures by countries. It would therefore not be at all surprizing to find them doubled or tripled in the actual expenditures."

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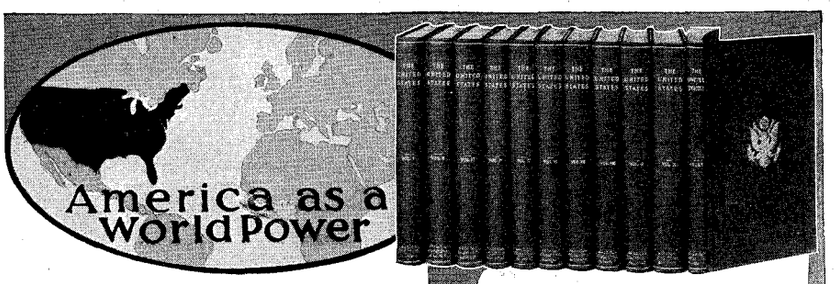

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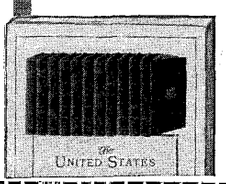

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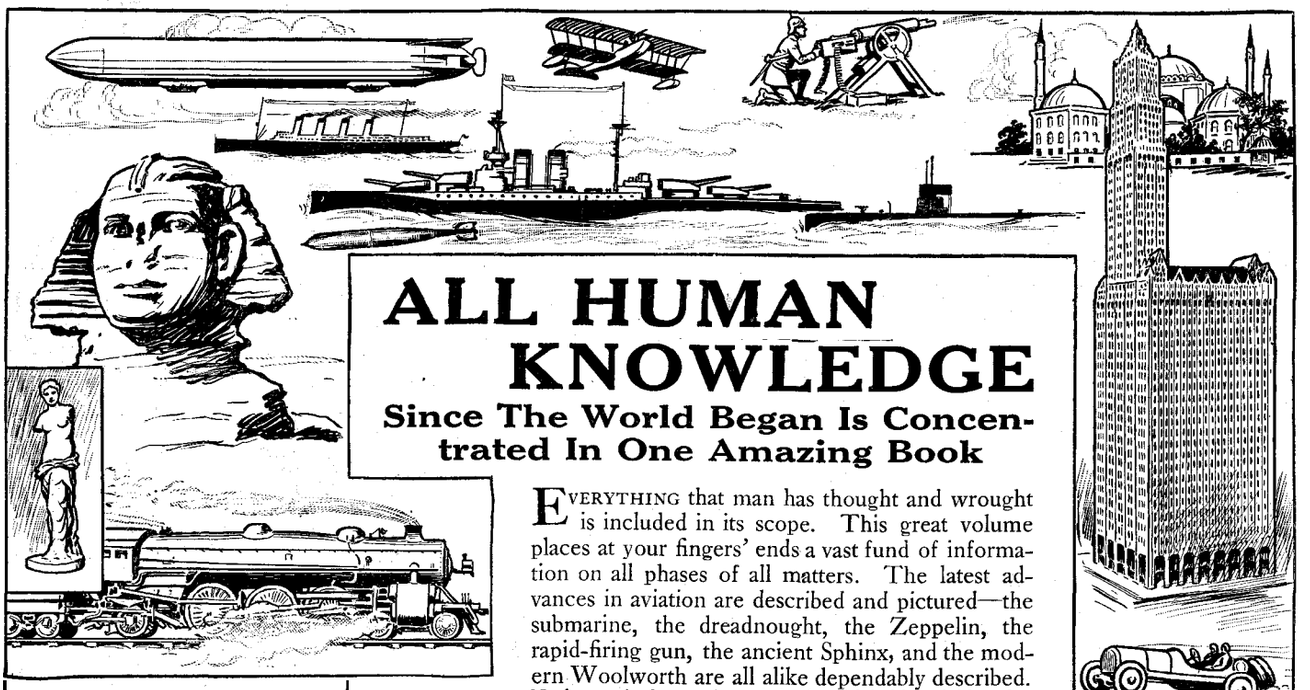

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the ratio of operating costs for gross revenue could be retained, the promise for much better railway net earnings in the future was bright. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist*, discussing this subject, said:

"Annual reports now coming to hand cover the period ended with June 30, last, and there has been a general change for the better in the three months that have since elapsed. This is illustrated in the East and West by the latest earnings-statements, those for the month of August issued last week by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Southern Pacific. The former enjoyed an increase of $648,000 in gross revenues for that month over the corresponding month of 1914, and added $627,000 of the increase to net. The Southern Pacific reported an increase of $1,535,000 in gross revenues, and carried $1,242,000 to its net. Figures such as these make cheerful reading for railroad shareholders, who have not been surfeited with good news lately.

"For coming months the outlook may be said to be even better. The trunk lines look for heavier traffic, resulting from the improvement in manufacturing, particularly at the steel centers, but by no means limited to them. The granger lines expect prosperity following good crop-periods, and this year's harvests are setting new records. How important the crops are to the transcontinentals may be judged from a statement made by James J. Hill on the occasion of his recent visit East. Mr. Hill said that the big wheat-yield should mean an average movement over the Great Northern alone of 500 cars of grain per day for the year.

"It is a point that does not often occur to traders, but their shift to the rails was welcomed by the brokers handling their accounts. The broker's profit is, of course, the same whether his customer buys railway or industrial shares, but his peace of mind has been seriously interfered with by the surprizing preponderance of industrials in the dealings since the war-craze, because of his need for acceptable collateral for bank-loans. In times past it was customary to protect call loans with collateral in the proportion of two-thirds railroad stocks and one-third industrial. When traders began to concentrate on industrials, most banks allowed their customers to mix their collateral half and half, and even accepted industrials alone where the stocks were considered good and the margin ample. The recent purchases of standard dividend-paying rails have given a better tone to the brokers' collateral and have lessened the amount of persuasion needed to have it passed by the bank."

In *The Wall Street Journal* were given interesting facts as to better railroad earnings. Trunk lines were leading in the improvement in gross business, and the grangers were generally showing gains. Even the Southern railroads had begun to recover the ground they lost in the demoralization of the cotton industry that occurred last year. The writer said:

"Current railroad earnings fully meet expectations of a substantial upturn for this season. It should not be forgotten that their favorable nature is in part only apparent, because of the custom of comparing with the corresponding weekly or monthly periods of the year before. Comparisons now run with the period of depression last year.

"Aggregates of reports show for the second week in September an increase of about ½ of 1 per cent. This is only the second time this year that the weekly aggregates have shown an increase, the first having been for the first week of September, when the gain was just under 1 per cent. But in the second week of this month last year these roads lost 6.26 per cent., and in the first week 6.01 per cent. Thereafter the loss in the weekly gross figures increased to as much as 15 per cent. in November, and remained near that figure throughout the balance of 1914.

"If conditions in the South continue even as good as they are, these weekly gross figures should soon show gains of 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., or more, over the low level of last year. Individual roads in the South, as Louisville & Nashville and Southern Railway, have already reported slight gains in weekly gross. All of which means that that section is beginning to regain the ground lost last year.

"On the trunk lines and the grangers, the situation is generally better. Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Erie have all begun to show substantial gains in their monthly statements, the Baltimore & Ohio, the only one yet reporting for August, having made a gain of 7½ per cent. in gross for that month. New York Central will report at least as good a gain, and Pennsylvania will not be far, if at all, behind. Baltimore & Ohio's September tonnage is known to have been at least 10 per cent. ahead of last year, tho the revenues will not gain in the same ratio, owing to the tonnage gain having been largely in soft coal. On all the trunk lines the merchandise movement is slowly broadening.

"Atchison's August statement showed not only a gain of 7 per cent. in gross over last year, but the greatest gross for that month the road ever had. There was only a fair increase in net; the showing in this respect would have been disappointing but for Atchison's well-known policy of spending freely on maintenance in good times and retrenching in bad. Southern Pacific also reported its record gross in August, tho net earnings were less than in August, 1912. For the first two months of the fiscal year, however, Southern Pacific shows record gross and net.

"Railroad earnings are lagging in the Northwest. St. Paul is a conspicuous exception to this rule, because of the development of new territory opened up in the last few years. During this time the St. Paul has been far and away the most aggressive system in the conquest of new territory. Northern Pacific and Great Northern are yet behind the past two or three years. Union Pacific is ahead of last year, and about even with 1913 and 1912.

"The Southwest is apparently the slowest section of the country to recover, altho a few roads in that section have begun to pick up. The importance of the cotton-crop in Oklahoma and Texas and the unfavorable conditions for the cotton-growers last year combined with stagnation in the lumber industry to depress all business. Both industries have made much greater headway than has yet been reflected in railroad earnings of Southwestern roads."

In the Boston *News Bureau* a writer declared that large financial interests had been accumulating "many thousands of shares of standard railroad stocks." He found not a few broad-minded people who saw that, with almost every country in Europe at war, American railroad securities had become "the safest investment in the world." Combined with this fact, he cited others, including the bountiful harvest, the plethora of money, and our great trade-balance. He declared that the best opinion available was that all good railroad stocks were still so low as to make certain further appreciation in them because of their unusual prospects.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

October 6.—Petrograd reports serious engagements in the Caucasus with companies of regular Turkish cavalry, Suvari, and Kurds. One Russian detachment drives masses of Kurds south upon Lake Van. The line of engagements extends northwest almost to the Black Sea coast.

October 7.—Reports declare that the center of the Russian line before Dvinsk is still on the offensive, but that General von Hindenburg has penetrated it at one point for a space of about 3 miles. Elsewhere a deadlock persists.

October 9.—Paris reports that many important detachments of German troops are caught in the marshes of Pinsk, where a tract of 1,000 square miles is rendered impassable for artillery by the overflowing of the rivers Pripet, Strumen, Styr, and Goryn.

October 11.—London declares General von Hindenburg's armies around Dvinsk to be on the defensive. The Germans are at a standstill from Friedrichstadt to the marshes of Pinsk. Petrograd announces decided successes of the Russian arms in Galicia on the Strypa River.

IN THE BALKANS

October 6.—An Austro-German force of 400,000, with much heavy artillery, attacks Servia from the north and west, crossing the Drina, Danube, and Save Rivers at many points, according to a Berlin report. The Allied troops landed at Salonika are being hurried northward to assist Servia and to keep the Salonika-Nish railway from the Bulgarians. Cologne reports two Russian cruisers bombarding Varna, a Bulgarian port. Nish reports a Bulgarian aeroplane attack.

October 7.—Alexander Zaimis accepts the Greek Premiership as successor to Venizelos and forms his Cabinet, taking for himself the portfolio of Foreign Minister.

A savage warfare is kept up along the Save and Danube, in Servia. Nish reports the Germans unable to advance beyond the further banks of these rivers and suffering heavy losses. The main Servian Army is as yet unengaged, lying entrenched in the mountains to the southeast. The landing of Allied troops continues at Salonika, despite the political changes in Greece.

October 8.—The Bulgarian Minister at Nish receives his passports. The Bulgarian Minister at Paris is handed his passports. Hostile popular demonstrations against the Central Powers and Bulgaria are reported in Bucharest, the Roumanian mobs smashing windows in the Austrian and German Legations and creating other disturbances of a dangerous character, as a result of the Bulgarian mobilization.

October 9.—Berlin reports the occupation of Belgrade by Austro-German forces. The forces under General von Gallwitz cross the Danube at four points below Semendria, driving the enemy to the south. The Servian capital is removed to Ishtib, in the south.

October 10.—With the Germans in complete occupation of Belgrade, the further advance of the German right wing down along the Drina meets with serious difficulties. Two German submarine supply-centers are reported established at the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea.

October 11.—Germany reports the crossing of the Danube completed, and that 150,000 Germans and Austrians are fighting their way toward the Morava valley. Nish reports that Bulgarians are attacking the Servian front at Kniashevatz, and in the direction of Vlasina. Greece remains armed, "to assure the vital interests of her neutrality." In Paris Premier Viviani announces that Russia will come to Servia's relief. Italy announces that she will take no part in the Balkan operations.

IN THE WEST

October 7.—The new French attack, beginning with the capture of the village

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of Tahure, in the Champagne district, is continued at many neighboring points in the endeavor to reach the Challerange-Bazancourt railroad. Six massed attacks are reported in the direction of Ste.-Marie. Four German counter-attacks at Souchez are repulsed.

October 8.—Paris reports new gains in the Champagne district, to the southeast of Tahure. In the Artois, German attacks are still repulsed. An unofficial report declares the German lines to be weakening owing to the impossibility of bringing up adequate supplies under the Allied artillery "sprays."

October 9.—Sir John French announces gains in the Loos sector, where the German lines are penetrated for distances of 500 and 1,000 yards.

October 10.—In the Champagne district, it is reported, the French take another trench southeast of Tahure, and also advance to the northeast of the town. Berlin claims counter-gains in this region, on a 2½-mile front. In addition there are heavy artillery-actions in Belgium, bombardments from both sides in the Argonne, and in the Vosges a long struggle with bombs and grenades.

October 11.—Heavy German losses are acknowledged by a German correspondent. France reports gains near Souchez in the Artois, and the capture of German fortifications to the south of Tahure, in the Champagne, where its new positions are suffering heavy German fire.

GENERAL

October 7.—Petrograd reports the destruction of a German transport by gun-fire from a British submarine in the Baltic Sea near the German coast.

Vienna reports the repulse of a heavy Italian attack on the Plateau of Vilgereuth, with violent fighting near the Austrian position northeast of Maronia mountain. Italian failures are also reported on the Doberdo sector.

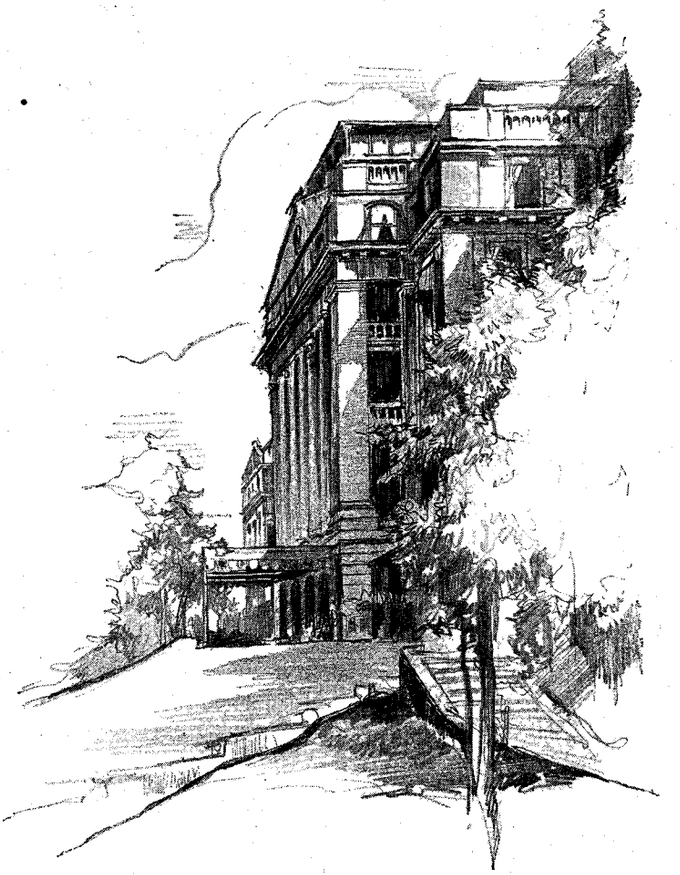
Lieut. W. K. Thaw, and Sergeants Norman Prince and E. C. Cowdin, American aviators with the French Army, are mentioned in dispatches for reconnoitering-work in the Champagne attack. Harold Chapin, American actor, dramatist, and stage-manager, is killed in action in France.

In an address at West Point, Brig.-Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U. S. A., retired, venturing "an intelligent guess," places the dead since the war began at 2,000,000, the wounded at nearly 4,000,000, and the prisoners and missing at 2,000,000. The increase of the national indebtednesses of the European nations is approximately $20,000,000,000.

October 9.—Replying to the British claim that 60 German submarines have been sunk, Berlin declares less than 15 to be destroyed and that her underwater fleet is now greater than at the beginning of the war.

October 13.—Premier Viviani announces the resignation of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from the Cabinet, M. Viviani taking over that portfolio for himself. After a stormy session in the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the Allied Balkan policy is severely criticized, a vote of confidence in the Administration is passed practically unanimously.

Zeppelins bombard London, killing eight and wounding 34 civilians. It is claimed that no important damage is done nor any public building injured.



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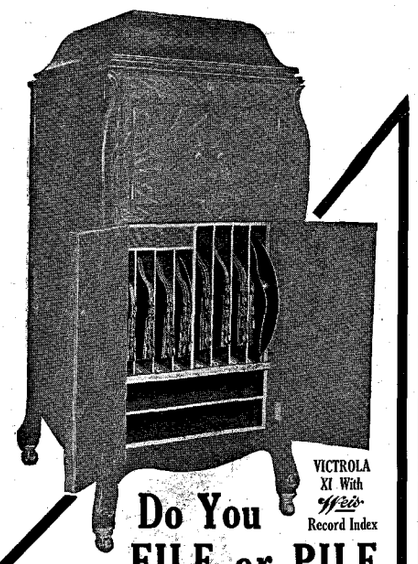

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GENERAL FOREIGN

October 7.—The Associated Press announces official information that Japan, basing her claims on the May, 1915, agreement, demands jurisdiction over the Koreans residing in Chen-tao, in the Kirin region of Manchuria, and declares that she will use military force if necessary. China claims that since Chen-tao was not specifically mentioned in the new agreement, the terms of the old agreement still hold.

DOMESTIC

October 7.—Formal announcement is made of the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Consulting Board on Inventions for the establishment of a great research and experimental laboratory for the United States Navy, costing $5,000,000 to establish and $2,500,000 yearly for maintenance.

October 8.—Secretary Garrison submits to the President plans for a new policy for the development and strengthening of the Army for national defense.

October 9.—Formal announcement is made by Secretary Lansing of the unanimous decision of the Pan-American conferees in favor of recognizing General Carranza as the *de-facto* President in Mexico.

October 10.—Through the enforcement of a law long on the statute-book, Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, compels the saloon- and restaurant-proprietors of that city to observe the first "dry Sunday" in many years.

October 11.—The present "slide," or pushing up of the middle of the channel by the weight of the hillsides on the banks, in the Panama Canal, is reckoned as having the greatest area of motion in the history of the Canal, and the removal of the 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth blocking the waterway is estimated to require months of digging.

October 12.—The Administration, in a note to Germany on the *Frye* case, reasserts the right of this country by the treaty of 1828 to sail its merchant vessels unharmed, and the right of all Americans to be protected when the vessel in which they travel is sunk by craft of war. It is further asserted that to permit passengers or crew to enter small boats in mid-ocean is not sufficient, as this is not "a place of safety" in the meaning of the treaty.

October 13.—Twelve present and former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, under the indictment found February 26 last, are brought to trial in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court on charges of conspiracy to monopolize the commerce of New England.

Disillusionized.—There is a maiden lady in Boston who used to be very fond of Omar Khayyam. She quoted the "Rubaiyat" on all possible and some impossible occasions as tho it were her Bible. But a short time ago she went to the play, "Omar, the Tent-Maker," in order that she might see her favorite hero *in propria persona*.

Instead of being pleased with the play she came home disgusted. Her copy of the "Rubaiyat" (limited edition, numbered copy, Holland paper, vellum binding, Vedder illustrations) has been burned or buried. She neither mentions Omar nor allows any one else to quote him in her presence. When asked the reason of her change of taste she replies gently but firmly:

"I didn't know he was a drinking man."—*The Independent*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Several correspondents favor the EASY CHAIR with the following names of persons who served in the Cabinet of the Confederacy with Jefferson Davis: Robert Toombs, Georgia, Secretary of State, died December 15, 1885; Charles G. Memminger, South Carolina, Secretary of Treasury, died March 7, 1888; Leory Pope Walker, Alabama, Secretary of War, died August 22, 1884; Stephen R. Mallory, Florida, Secretary of Navy, died November 9, 1873; Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, Attorney-General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State, died May 8, 1884; John H. Reagan, Texas, Postmaster-General, died March 6, 1905; Thomas Bragg, North Carolina, Attorney-General, died January 21, 1872; George W. Randolph, Virginia, Secretary of War, died April 10, 1878; Thomas H. Watts, Alabama, Attorney-General, died September 16, 1892; Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia, Secretary of State, died July 18, 1887; J. A. Seddon, Virginia, Secretary of War, died August 19, 1880; George Davis, North Carolina, Attorney-General, died March 23, 1896; G. A. Trenholm, South Carolina, Secretary of Treasury, died December 10, 1876; John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, Secretary of War, died May 17, 1875.

In regard to the word *thoroughbred*, the LEXICOGRAPHER is indebted to several correspondents for information concerning this word. He takes pleasure in submitting the following: The noun *thoroughbred* applies to a particular breed (not strain) of horses, that is, to the English race-horse, and is accepted as denoting this breed and this only by those familiar with the subject. Several centuries ago the "thoroughbred" (English race-horse) was the only "pure-bred" animal of which we had a complete record, and at that time "thoroughbred" did mean "pure-bred." At this latter day we have many pure breeds of animals, for example, pure-bred Percheron horses and pure-bred Jersey cattle. The *Morgan* is an off-shoot from the *thoroughbred* and is now recognized in America as a distinct class. It does not seem that common usage should give sanction to the synonymous use of these two words, as one is admittedly incorrect.

"W. D. K.," Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—"Is this expression correct—'I don't think that I know him'?"

The expression you submit is correct. It is an English idiom.

"F. A. L.," Charleston, W. Va.—"Mr. Smith calls Mr. Brown on the telephone and is told that Mr. Brown is absent. Mr. Smith leaves this message with the clerk: 'When Mr. Brown returns, have him call Mr. Smith at No. 2500.' Is it correct for Mr. Smith in thus referring to himself to use the courtesy title 'Mr.'? If incorrect, what should he say? Is it better form for Mr. Smith to say in such instances: 'This is Mr. Smith talking. Have Mr. Brown call me, etc.'?"

In the LEXICOGRAPHER'S judgment the first form is absolutely correct, even if the speaker happens to be the "Mr. Smith" in question. It is merely an extension of the literary form of writing in the third person, when one wishes to be formal, as "Mrs. Jones presents her compliments to Miss Smith, etc." Your alternative sentence is, of course, equally correct, but the LEXICOGRAPHER sees nothing whatever against the expression first cited.

"I. C. L.," New York City.—"Are the words 'proud' and 'jealously' properly used in the following sentence: 'The secret he had been *proud* to share and *jealously* to guard year after year'? In sending out cards to announce the birth of a son, as 'John James Smith, Junior,' should the *j* in *junior* be capitalized?"

Jealously, being an adverb, can not be used where an adjective is necessary. The sentence should, therefore, read: "The secret he had been *proud* to share and *jealous* to guard year after year." In writing the name, "John James Smith, *junior*," the word *junior* is never capitalized; but when abbreviated, one occasionally finds it *Jr.*, altho *jr.* is more correct.

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